

1990

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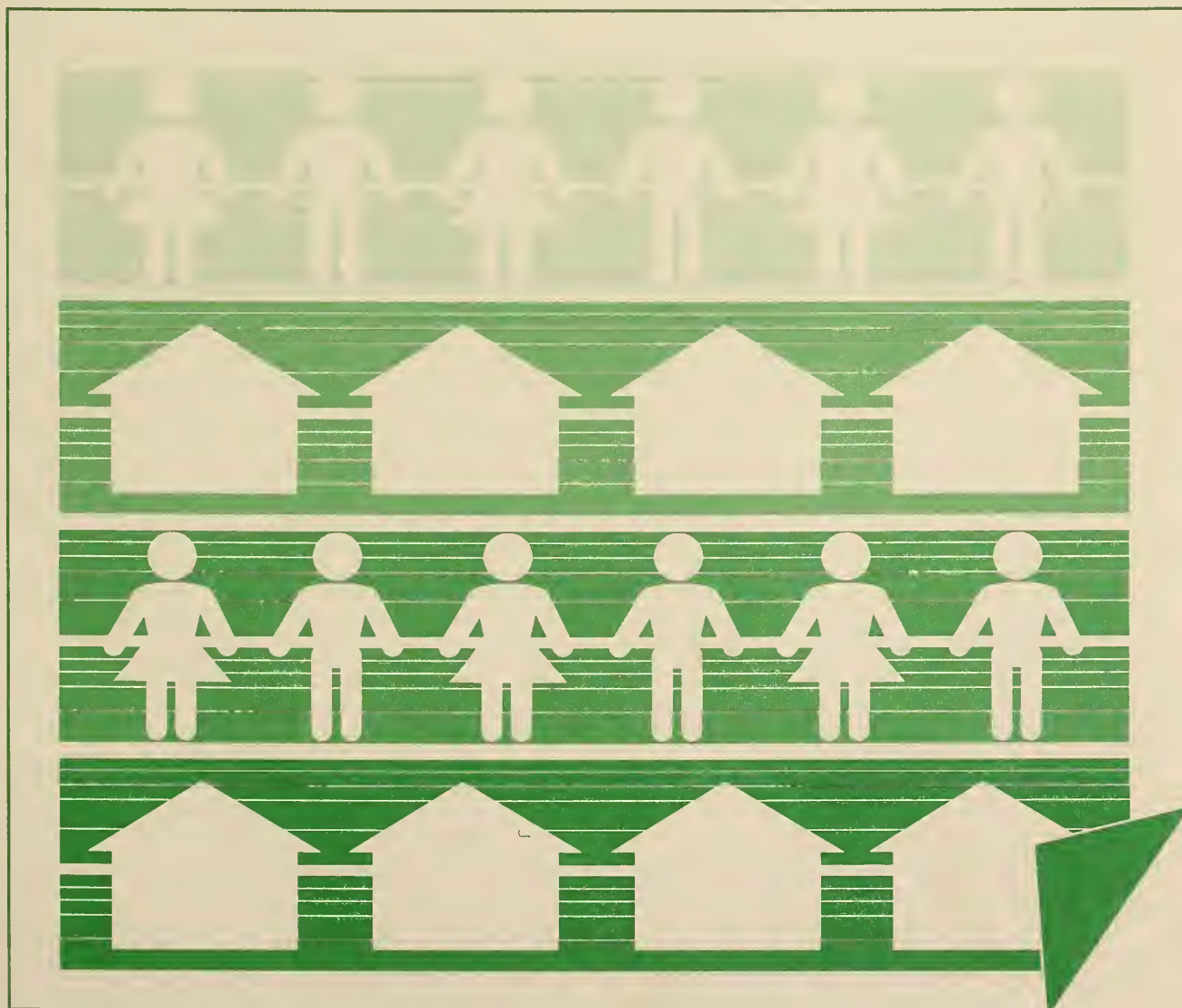
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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampee R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

Carbaugh, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalinas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-275

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
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Characteristics for
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Redding, CA MSA**

Issued June 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

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Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



**Economics and Statistics
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title		Headnote		Column head	
Heading		Spanner			
Stubhead		Boxhead			
Stub		Data field			
Sidehead					

28 ALASKA
Page number and State name

SEX AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS
Report title

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989.....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada				
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota			117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
38	Oklahoma	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
39	Oregon	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
41	Rhode Island	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
42	South Carolina			122	Columbus, OH MSA
43	South Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
44	Tennessee	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
45	Texas	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA		
46	Utah	94	Boise City, ID MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
47	Vermont			125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48	Virginia			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95A	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:		
50	West Virginia	95B	Boston, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
51	Wisconsin	95C	Brockton, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
52	Wyoming				
53	Puerto Rico	95D	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
54	Not Assigned	95E	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	95F	Nashua, NH PMSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
			Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
		96	Bradenton, FL MSA		
		97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D		256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
				340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	343	York, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
SHASTA COUNTY, CA	
105 -----	105
106 -----	106 (pt.)
108 -----	106 (pt.)
108 -----	108
117 -----	117 (pt.)
124 -----	117 (pt.)
128.97 -----	124 (pt.)
128.98 -----	124 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
SHASTA COUNTY, CA	
105 -----	105 (pt.)
106 -----	105 (pt.)
	106
108 -----	108 (pt.)
117 -----	108 (pt.)
	117
124 -----	124
	128.97
	128.98



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County						
		Total	Redding city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	9 804.8	9 804.8	132.7	4.9	35.2	20.1	48.4	4.8	56.6	5.0
Square miles -----	3 785.7	3 785.7	51.2	1.9	13.6	7.8	18.7	1.9	21.8	1.9
AGE										
All persons -----	147 036	147 036	66 462	4 116	7 547	9 033	8 925	3 821	6 054	2 178
Under 5 years -----	11 253	11 253	5 484	327	589	645	735	305	453	163
5 to 9 years -----	11 825	11 825	5 269	345	622	603	692	284	530	202
10 to 14 years -----	11 059	11 059	4 610	293	619	474	567	244	475	185
15 to 19 years -----	9 997	9 997	4 225	269	568	454	638	253	442	126
20 to 24 years -----	8 141	8 141	4 488	358	370	610	650	255	252	76
25 to 34 years -----	21 543	21 543	10 809	668	969	1 471	1 552	612	805	330
35 to 44 years -----	22 932	22 932	9 950	572	1 394	1 227	1 375	497	1 093	389
45 to 54 years -----	16 226	16 226	6 527	430	902	813	913	346	730	219
55 to 64 years -----	13 350	13 350	5 494	362	625	838	698	319	549	210
65 to 74 years -----	12 684	12 684	5 500	300	569	1 086	744	323	446	192
75 to 84 years -----	6 346	6 346	3 138	155	263	650	292	237	242	72
85 years and over -----	1 680	1 680	968	37	57	162	69	146	37	14
3 and 4 years -----	4 742	4 742	2 272	141	247	240	304	134	200	80
16 years and over -----	110 836	110 836	50 266	3 089	5 591	7 220	6 828	2 943	4 496	1 594
18 years and over -----	106 625	106 625	48 592	2 989	5 352	7 059	6 628	2 865	4 303	1 541
21 years and over -----	101 014	101 014	45 833	2 797	5 061	6 733	6 104	2 674	4 102	1 483
60 years and over -----	27 555	27 555	12 429	649	1 188	2 336	1 462	879	987	388
62 years and over -----	24 876	24 876	11 318	581	1 076	2 166	1 324	808	877	349
Median -----	34.9	34.9	33.5	32.0	35.2	36.9	32.5	34.3	35.5	35.1
Female -----	75 014	75 014	34 498	2 102	3 888	4 741	4 604	2 066	3 099	1 101
Under 5 years -----	5 348	5 348	2 643	150	285	310	359	154	210	84
5 to 9 years -----	5 723	5 723	2 536	168	289	292	340	140	278	97
10 to 14 years -----	5 260	5 260	2 226	127	329	228	274	115	229	97
15 to 19 years -----	4 862	4 862	2 160	142	275	228	334	144	223	63
20 to 24 years -----	4 089	4 089	2 275	178	183	320	343	139	116	33
25 to 34 years -----	11 250	11 250	5 609	354	533	744	808	310	435	181
35 to 44 years -----	11 694	11 694	5 087	293	730	620	708	268	582	191
45 to 54 years -----	8 217	8 217	3 341	222	451	424	474	176	351	105
55 to 64 years -----	6 999	6 999	2 973	196	318	477	367	176	298	111
65 to 74 years -----	6 743	6 743	3 065	158	309	602	406	175	226	95
75 to 84 years -----	3 668	3 668	1 903	93	154	392	149	155	125	34
85 years and over -----	1 161	1 161	680	21	32	104	42	114	26	10
3 and 4 years -----	2 272	2 272	1 108	68	118	117	140	68	102	41
16 years and over -----	57 686	57 686	26 682	1 626	2 932	3 870	3 576	1 631	2 324	805
18 years and over -----	55 653	55 653	25 830	1 573	2 821	3 788	3 480	1 588	2 232	777
21 years and over -----	52 874	52 874	24 404	1 471	2 668	3 616	3 197	1 475	2 134	754
60 years and over -----	15 184	15 184	7 171	355	643	1 355	793	538	519	197
62 years and over -----	13 783	13 783	6 594	322	591	1 264	728	497	460	175
Median -----	35.8	35.8	34.7	33.1	35.6	38.7	33.0	35.9	35.8	34.8
Male -----	72 022	72 022	31 964	2 014	3 659	4 292	4 321	1 755	2 955	1 077
Median age -----	33.9	33.9	32.3	30.3	34.8	35.2	32.1	31.9	35.2	35.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	147 036	147 036	66 462	4 116	7 547	9 033	8 925	3 821	6 054	2 178
In households -----	144 318	144 318	64 726	4 106	7 525	8 860	8 700	3 649	6 052	2 178
Householder -----	55 966	55 966	26 105	1 607	2 829	4 091	3 436	1 515	2 236	766
Family householder -----	40 473	40 473	17 692	1 120	2 139	2 443	2 481	997	1 711	655
Nonfamily householder -----	15 493	15 493	8 413	487	690	1 648	955	518	525	111
Living alone -----	12 507	12 507	6 694	349	555	1 371	752	400	411	89
Spouse -----	32 339	32 339	13 674	856	1 737	1 926	2 011	741	1 373	580
Child -----	43 548	43 548	19 139	1 222	2 396	2 105	2 540	1 026	1 935	698
Other relatives -----	4 996	4 996	1 962	122	223	204	294	94	204	53
Nonrelatives -----	7 469	7 469	3 846	299	340	534	419	273	304	81
Institutionalized persons -----	1 620	1 620	1 018	—	5	68	4	123	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	1 098	1 098	718	10	17	105	221	49	2	—
Persons per household -----	2.58	2.58	2.48	2.56	2.66	2.17	2.53	2.41	2.71	2.84
Persons per family -----	3.00	3.00	2.97	2.96	3.04	2.73	2.95	2.87	3.05	3.03
Persons 65 years and over -----	20 710	20 710	9 606	492	889	1 898	1 105	706	725	278
In households -----	19 938	19 938	9 005	492	889	1 831	1 099	583	725	278
Householder -----	13 295	13 295	6 131	311	578	1 258	712	405	456	178
Nonfamily householder -----	5 697	5 697	2 905	120	226	628	284	206	168	45
Living alone -----	5 380	5 380	2 760	113	214	595	277	201	152	43
Spouse -----	5 258	5 258	2 305	133	256	487	307	149	195	86
Other relatives -----	953	953	369	24	43	44	56	22	50	10
Nonrelatives -----	432	432	200	24	12	42	24	7	24	4
Institutionalized persons -----	711	711	555	—	—	65	4	122	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	61	61	46	—	—	2	2	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	40 473	40 473	17 692	1 120	2 139	2 443	2 481	997	1 711	655
With own children under 18 years -----	19 286	19 286	8 732	529	1 084	1 015	1 182	470	841	295
Number of own children under 18 years -----	36 256	36 256	16 141	1 017	2 017	1 772	2 124	869	1 612	578
Married-couple families -----	32 339	32 339	13 674	856	1 737	1 926	2 011	741	1 373	580
With own children under 18 years -----	13 864	13 864	5 953	351	803	650	877	289	621	252
Number of own children under 18 years -----	27 137	27 137	11 607	734	1 531	1 209	1 644	560	1 230	504
Female householder, no husband present -----	6 168	6 168	3 181	219	326	396	355	199	242	51
With own children under 18 years -----	4 212	4 212	2 255	149	236	285	244	141	160	28
Number of own children under 18 years -----	7 245	7 245	3 750	241	414	444	384	254	287	44
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	54 216	54 216	24 006	1 494	2 732	3 400	3 300	1 331	2 214	805
Never married -----	12 499	12 499	5 940	403	629	770	784	316	470	142
Now married, except separated -----	33 669	33 669	14 287	894	1 781	2 000	2 065	770	1 420	589
Separated -----	1 150	1 150	528	27	38	87	59	25	48	10
Widowed -----	1 441	1 441	619	27	48	134	68	53	49	11
Divorced -----	5 457	5 457	2 632	143	236	409	324	167	227	53
Females 15 years and over -----	58 683	58 683	27 093	1 657	2 985	3 911	3 631	1 657	2 382	823
Never married -----	9 117	9 117	4 524	304	467	586	662	287	366	91
Now married, except separated -----	33 656	33 656	14 311	897	1 782	1 995	2 081	778	1 415	594
Separated -----	1 625	1 625	825	59	89	112	100	46	78	11
Widowed -----	6 684	6 684	3 392	147	282	611	316	294	228	58
Divorced -----	7 601	7 601	4 041	250	365	607	472	252	295	69

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County—Con.							Redding city, Shasta County		
	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 123	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.6	13.5	41.8	50.3	19.4	66.7	187.4	1.4	2.7	4.5
Square miles	1.4	5.2	16.2	19.4	7.5	25.8	72.4	.5	1.0	1.7
AGE										
All persons	4 829	6 626	5 341	3 450	7 685	4 198	11 063	2 262	2 120	4 109
Under 5 years	459	554	345	258	727	215	775	152	105	327
5 to 9 years	396	661	398	255	669	286	972	129	107	345
10 to 14 years	322	545	372	252	633	392	940	113	85	293
15 to 19 years	328	470	349	211	529	370	826	128	97	268
20 to 24 years	531	289	249	162	442	176	462	257	100	357
25 to 34 years	829	1 088	658	533	1 277	382	1 474	426	282	668
35 to 44 years	621	1 122	788	510	1 157	728	1 850	321	257	572
45 to 54 years	412	783	721	412	675	735	1 307	184	174	427
55 to 64 years	316	490	635	352	598	450	1 115	160	267	361
65 to 74 years	295	426	512	316	626	316	902	172	342	300
75 to 84 years	220	167	272	150	287	120	377	136	229	155
85 years and over	100	31	42	39	65	28	63	84	75	36
3 and 4 years	189	246	157	100	302	95	349	54	39	141
16 years and over	3 601	4 759	4 146	2 644	5 541	3 226	8 213	1 853	1 799	3 082
18 years and over	3 480	4 549	4 005	2 554	5 310	3 064	7 822	1 822	1 761	2 983
21 years and over	3 214	4 334	3 821	2 434	5 039	2 894	7 442	1 655	1 701	2 792
60 years and over	778	865	1 139	685	1 311	656	1 915	474	803	648
62 years and over	716	772	1 019	622	1 173	577	1 696	442	752	580
Median	28.8	32.6	38.4	35.9	31.9	39.1	35.5	33.3	45.9	32.0
Female	2 625	3 355	2 702	1 762	3 917	2 081	5 551	1 030	1 177	2 098
Under 5 years	234	271	162	112	340	94	380	77	38	150
5 to 9 years	199	328	192	126	328	143	480	66	41	168
10 to 14 years	159	275	166	110	288	173	441	50	38	127
15 to 19 years	187	212	163	112	256	153	391	54	49	141
20 to 24 years	276	138	114	83	249	84	217	97	53	178
25 to 34 years	424	565	348	289	653	208	805	173	152	354
35 to 44 years	327	586	414	240	584	407	942	119	118	293
45 to 54 years	235	405	363	222	349	362	628	75	92	220
55 to 64 years	171	244	343	174	333	221	566	73	167	196
65 to 74 years	186	231	265	174	327	158	453	96	217	158
75 to 84 years	144	79	147	95	170	58	208	89	162	93
85 years and over	83	21	25	25	40	20	40	61	50	20
3 and 4 years	87	128	80	43	142	43	176	29	15	68
16 years and over	2 000	2 431	2 140	1 392	2 905	1 630	4 170	826	1 047	1 622
18 years and over	1 934	2 330	2 074	1 350	2 784	1 565	3 988	811	1 028	1 570
21 years and over	1 786	2 240	2 005	1 282	2 659	1 499	3 807	755	999	1 468
60 years and over	499	457	608	378	718	337	989	288	521	354
62 years and over	464	413	543	350	643	301	872	270	489	321
Median	30.2	33.3	39.6	36.4	32.9	39.8	35.6	34.9	55.8	33.1
Male	2 204	3 271	2 639	1 688	3 768	2 117	5 512	1 232	943	2 011
Median age	27.4	31.8	37.1	35.2	30.9	38.1	35.3	32.3	39.3	30.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 829	6 626	5 341	3 450	7 685	4 198	11 063	2 262	2 120	4 109
In households	4 584	6 626	5 338	3 438	7 661	4 198	11 033	2 262	2 099	4 099
Householder	1 861	2 267	2 034	1 346	2 837	1 439	3 948	767	1 117	1 604
Family householder	1 172	1 890	1 563	993	2 098	1 229	3 179	298	527	1 118
Nonfamily householder	689	377	471	353	739	210	769	469	590	486
Living alone	491	281	383	269	594	159	625	408	533	348
Spouse	774	1 613	1 351	781	1 527	1 082	2 639	172	409	854
Child	1 403	2 266	1 529	964	2 499	1 333	3 542	385	394	1 220
Other relatives	126	191	207	136	359	175	487	52	81	122
Nonrelatives	420	289	217	211	439	169	417	129	98	299
Institutionalized persons	245	—	—	12	—	—	—	383	10	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	3	—	24	—	—	374	11	10
Persons per household	2.46	2.92	2.62	2.55	2.70	2.92	2.79	1.96	1.88	2.56
Persons per family	2.97	3.15	2.98	2.89	3.09	3.11	3.10	3.04	2.68	2.96
Persons 65 years and over	615	624	826	505	978	464	1 342	392	646	491
In households	429	624	825	500	978	464	1 335	261	632	491
Householder	305	384	538	339	673	284	863	212	479	310
Nonfamily householder	158	117	201	143	272	84	313	159	319	119
Living alone	154	107	190	131	259	78	287	155	308	112
Spouse	98	187	236	120	247	129	347	39	121	133
Other relatives	23	35	33	26	40	41	89	7	19	24
Nonrelatives	3	18	18	5	18	10	36	3	13	24
Institutionalized persons	186	—	—	5	—	—	—	95	9	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	36	5	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 172	1 890	1 563	993	2 098	1 229	3 179	298	527	1 118
With own children under 18 years	679	1 004	617	437	1 115	529	1 527	166	190	528
Number of own children under 18 years	1 212	1 921	1 191	789	2 117	1 004	2 899	324	317	1 016
Married-couple families	774	1 613	1 351	781	1 527	1 082	2 639	172	409	854
With own children under 18 years	476	812	497	309	737	458	1 169	76	122	353
Number of own children under 18 years	724	1 583	1 001	565	1 442	899	2 294	180	94	219
Female householder, no husband present	322	220	152	161	447	111	378	103	94	219
With own children under 18 years	253	157	86	97	295	56	257	70	59	149
Number of own children under 18 years	408	282	137	177	544	83	453	120	90	241
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 619	2 385	2 044	1 271	2 695	1 634	4 126	1 031	763	1 491
Never married	527	517	396	265	651	365	840	429	166	402
Now married, except separated	815	1 654	1 402	808	1 585	1 123	2 726	295	433	892
Separated	56	28	25	24	73	19	94	48	24	27
Widowed	35	31	51	34	79	25	109	42	32	27
Divorced	186	155	170	140	307	102	357	217	108	143
Females 15 years and over	2 033	2 481	2 182	1 414	2 961	1 671	4 250	837	1 060	1 653
Never married	447	343	285	210	483	264	595	182	133	302
Now married, except separated	844	1 665	1 400	806	1 593	1 127	2 733	233	432	895
Separated	72	42	40	40	110	26	92	52	25	59
Widowed	268	167	232	180	341	127	397	192	285	147
Divorced	402	264	225	178	434	127	433	178	185	250

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	6.0	2.9	13.9	17.2	25.8	3.9	13.2	4.7	3.3	3.5
Square miles	2.3	1.1	5.4	6.7	10.0	1.5	5.1	1.8	1.3	1.3
AGE										
All persons	4 386	4 026	6 116	8 837	6 624	3 643	4 587	2 151	4 806	5 235
Under 5 years	419	357	490	638	590	300	342	161	458	502
5 to 9 years	440	256	497	595	514	272	381	197	393	434
10 to 14 years	353	263	498	463	417	235	348	184	321	420
15 to 19 years	299	261	461	440	383	241	328	123	326	352
20 to 24 years	244	354	299	605	458	248	202	74	529	400
25 to 34 years	760	720	790	1 456	1 264	583	623	325	826	850
35 to 44 years	688	546	1 130	1 199	1 025	472	770	383	617	722
45 to 54 years	372	362	692	790	654	331	549	218	409	495
55 to 64 years	326	276	507	818	518	296	436	210	312	407
65 to 74 years	272	295	476	1 057	556	295	371	190	295	362
75 to 84 years	179	235	226	617	204	229	205	72	220	232
85 years and over	34	101	50	159	41	141	32	14	100	59
3 and 4 years	183	115	212	237	245	131	147	79	189	213
16 years and over	3 121	3 109	4 528	7 054	5 028	2 794	3 443	1 578	3 584	3 815
18 years and over	2 978	3 009	4 341	6 897	4 893	2 722	3 298	1 525	3 464	3 656
21 years and over	2 828	2 812	4 094	6 579	4 600	2 536	3 144	1 467	3 198	3 436
60 years and over	654	795	996	2 260	1 075	824	820	386	775	861
62 years and over	585	727	906	2 094	970	755	727	347	715	780
Median	31.4	32.4	35.2	36.7	32.3	34.1	35.7	35.2	28.8	30.7
Female	2 181	2 073	3 189	4 638	3 460	1 964	2 377	1 088	2 611	2 751
Under 5 years	200	174	234	307	291	152	164	84	233	229
5 to 9 years	195	112	229	289	250	132	198	95	196	204
10 to 14 years	158	115	267	222	198	110	173	96	158	209
15 to 19 years	137	137	229	223	204	136	169	62	185	187
20 to 24 years	133	170	155	319	255	134	96	32	275	203
25 to 34 years	407	359	440	736	659	295	331	179	423	451
35 to 44 years	320	275	596	603	539	253	418	187	325	389
45 to 54 years	191	178	350	412	342	168	272	105	234	257
55 to 64 years	168	145	265	466	276	162	239	111	169	229
65 to 74 years	148	184	262	582	314	159	188	93	186	203
75 to 84 years	106	153	133	376	106	152	105	34	144	145
85 years and over	18	71	29	103	26	111	24	10	83	45
3 and 4 years	85	61	100	116	117	67	77	41	87	103
16 years and over	1 605	1 658	2 414	3 781	2 683	1 546	1 801	796	1 992	2 080
18 years and over	1 541	1 606	2 324	3 700	2 612	1 507	1 729	768	1 927	1 994
21 years and over	1 467	1 493	2 192	3 531	2 446	1 398	1 654	745	1 779	1 876
60 years and over	355	488	553	1 313	597	508	430	195	497	509
62 years and over	318	458	508	1 223	550	468	380	173	464	465
Median	32.2	34.4	35.6	38.4	32.9	35.7	36.0	34.8	30.3	32.3
Male	2 205	1 953	2 927	4 199	3 164	1 679	2 210	1 063	2 195	2 484
Median age	30.4	30.4	34.6	35.0	31.8	31.6	35.3	35.6	27.4	29.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 386	4 026	6 116	8 837	6 624	3 643	4 587	2 151	4 806	5 235
In households	4 207	3 878	6 094	8 664	6 615	3 471	4 587	2 151	4 561	5 235
Householder	1 538	1 714	2 325	3 999	2 667	1 435	1 740	756	1 853	1 959
Family householder	1 132	954	1 739	2 387	1 903	942	1 297	648	1 166	1 413
Nonfamily householder	406	760	586	1 612	764	493	443	108	687	546
Living alone	327	604	480	1 341	591	380	343	87	490	420
Spouse	882	605	1 405	1 885	1 538	695	1 030	576	768	1 038
Child	1 428	1 068	1 952	2 065	1 902	987	1 426	688	1 396	1 697
Other relatives	150	162	166	200	182	90	141	53	125	200
Nonrelatives	209	329	246	515	326	264	250	78	419	341
Institutionalized persons	95	89	5	68	—	123	—	—	245	—
Other persons in group quarters	84	59	17	105	9	49	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.74	2.26	2.62	2.17	2.48	2.42	2.64	2.85	2.46	2.67
Persons per family	3.17	2.92	3.03	2.74	2.90	2.88	3.00	3.03	2.96	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	485	631	752	1 833	801	665	608	276	615	653
In households	479	559	752	1 766	799	542	608	276	429	653
Householder	311	417	494	1 215	532	377	384	176	305	455
Nonfamily householder	127	249	201	604	223	193	145	43	158	221
Living alone	119	230	190	574	217	190	130	41	154	209
Spouse	128	120	214	469	220	137	165	86	98	154
Other relatives	27	17	34	43	34	22	36	10	23	29
Nonrelatives	13	5	10	39	13	6	23	4	3	15
Institutionalized persons	6	72	—	65	—	122	—	—	186	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 132	954	1 739	2 387	1 903	942	1 297	648	1 166	1 413
With own children under 18 years	611	505	892	999	925	450	619	289	675	754
Number of own children under 18 years	1 235	889	1 648	1 745	1 617	837	1 188	568	1 205	1 419
Married-couple families	882	605	1 405	1 885	1 538	695	1 030	576	768	1 038
With own children under 18 years	438	269	656	642	676	274	438	249	372	503
Number of own children under 18 years	942	518	1 244	1 195	1 243	534	869	498	717	1 000
Female householder, no husband present	192	269	281	387	288	192	200	50	322	302
With own children under 18 years	133	193	203	280	207	138	138	27	253	205
Number of own children under 18 years	235	308	351	434	316	250	248	43	408	354
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 546	1 478	2 172	3 321	2 382	1 266	1 674	796	1 610	1 770
Never married	394	489	490	747	494	307	349	138	527	435
Now married, except separated	922	653	1 437	1 958	1 570	723	1 063	585	809	1 078
Separated	24	39	26	85	42	25	41	10	56	42
Widowed	33	65	41	126	43	49	40	11	35	41
Divorced	173	232	178	405	233	162	181	52	183	174
Females 15 years and over	1 628	1 672	2 459	3 820	2 721	1 570	1 842	813	2 024	2 109
Never married	267	376	392	576	427	274	279	89	445	374
Now married, except separated	940	648	1 441	1 952	1 585	729	1 060	590	838	1 086
Separated	53	76	70	110	76	45	58	10	72	65
Widowed	164	270	247	588	239	278	189	56	267	254
Divorced	204	302	309	594	394	244	256	68	402	330

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.						Remainder of Shasta County			
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	9.9	12.4	1.9	2.7	1.4	1.4	.3	21.3	2.9	22.6
Square miles	3.8	4.8	.7	1.0	.5	.5	.1	8.2	1.1	8.7
AGE										
All persons	6 013	603	722	211	—	11	7	1 431	196	2 301
Under 5 years	522	46	59	16	—	—	—	99	7	145
5 to 9 years	602	41	51	15	—	—	—	125	8	178
10 to 14 years	500	37	58	21	—	1	—	121	11	150
15 to 19 years	413	40	51	12	—	2	1	107	14	255
20 to 24 years	262	33	53	12	—	1	1	71	5	192
25 to 34 years	1 007	77	131	21	—	—	—	179	15	288
35 to 44 years	1 018	98	94	34	—	4	—	264	28	350
45 to 54 years	686	77	85	19	—	3	3	210	23	259
55 to 64 years	436	78	60	26	—	—	1	118	20	180
65 to 74 years	389	48	53	27	—	—	—	93	29	188
75 to 84 years	150	23	19	7	—	—	—	37	33	88
85 years and over	28	5	8	1	—	—	1	7	3	28
3 and 4 years	233	24	21	9	—	—	—	35	3	59
16 years and over	4 301	469	541	157	—	10	7	1 063	166	1 800
18 years and over	4 110	449	525	150	—	9	6	1 011	162	1 735
21 years and over	3 923	427	489	144	—	8	5	967	154	1 504
60 years and over	785	116	109	48	—	—	1	192	76	387
62 years and over	696	101	97	44	—	—	—	170	72	354
Median	32.3	37.4	32.8	37.1	—	39.5	49.8	35.7	48.0	33.3
Female	3 060	304	375	117	—	5	4	699	103	1 144
Under 5 years	253	20	30	7	—	—	—	51	3	68
5 to 9 years	303	20	30	8	—	—	—	60	3	90
10 to 14 years	254	17	22	12	—	—	—	62	6	76
15 to 19 years	187	22	26	10	—	2	1	46	5	130
20 to 24 years	127	17	25	6	—	—	—	28	1	88
25 to 34 years	527	39	71	13	—	—	—	93	8	149
35 to 44 years	533	50	48	19	—	2	—	134	17	169
45 to 54 years	354	34	45	11	—	1	2	101	12	132
55 to 64 years	220	42	30	15	—	—	—	53	11	91
65 to 74 years	212	23	28	12	—	—	—	47	20	92
75 to 84 years	71	16	14	4	—	—	—	21	16	43
85 years and over	19	4	6	—	—	—	1	3	1	16
3 and 4 years	118	9	13	2	—	—	—	18	1	23
16 years and over	2 210	240	287	89	—	5	4	518	89	893
18 years and over	2 118	228	281	82	—	4	3	497	88	868
21 years and over	2 039	220	260	79	—	3	3	476	85	751
60 years and over	415	64	60	24	—	—	1	90	42	196
62 years and over	372	57	56	22	—	—	1	83	41	178
Median	32.9	38.4	33.3	36.8	—	39.5	49.5	36.0	52.3	33.4
Male	2 953	299	347	94	—	6	3	732	93	1 157
Median age	31.5	36.7	32.2	37.5	—	38.0	53.5	35.4	45.4	33.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	6 013	603	722	211	—	11	7	1 431	196	2 301
In households	6 013	603	722	211	—	11	7	1 431	196	2 085
Householder	2 064	212	270	81	—	4	3	504	92	769
Family householder	1 720	172	208	64	—	4	2	400	56	578
Nonfamily householder	344	40	62	17	—	—	1	104	36	191
Living alone	258	31	39	14	—	—	—	75	30	161
Spouse	1 464	155	152	43	—	3	2	332	41	473
Child	2 067	181	214	65	—	4	2	444	40	638
Other relatives	167	27	34	10	—	—	—	57	4	112
Nonrelatives	251	28	52	12	—	—	—	94	19	93
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212
Persons per household	2.91	2.84	2.67	2.60	—	2.75	2.33	2.84	2.13	2.71
Persons per family	3.15	3.11	2.92	2.84	—	2.75	3.00	3.08	2.52	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	567	76	80	35	—	—	1	137	65	304
In households	567	76	80	35	—	—	1	137	65	300
Householder	350	43	50	21	—	—	1	84	43	180
Nonfamily householder	108	11	19	6	—	—	—	25	24	61
Living alone	99	9	17	6	—	—	1	24	21	60
Spouse	170	24	15	12	—	—	—	42	18	87
Other relatives	30	4	8	2	—	—	—	9	1	22
Nonrelatives	17	5	7	—	—	—	—	2	3	11
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 720	172	208	64	—	4	2	400	56	578
With own children under 18 years	926	72	98	31	—	2	1	192	16	257
Number of own children under 18 years	1 768	135	173	55	—	2	1	369	27	507
Married-couple families	1 464	155	172	43	—	3	2	332	41	473
With own children under 18 years	745	63	63	16	—	1	1	147	8	201
Number of own children under 18 years	1 448	123	114	34	—	1	1	287	14	401
Female householder, no husband present	206	14	45	17	—	—	—	45	9	67
With own children under 18 years	150	8	29	13	—	—	—	33	5	37
Number of own children under 18 years	270	11	52	19	—	—	—	63	10	68
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 139	232	261	69	—	5	3	560	79	918
Never married	453	47	62	10	—	1	1	139	23	290
Now married, except separated	1 499	163	159	45	—	3	2	344	42	495
Separated	25	4	7	3	—	—	—	12	2	17
Widowed	28	1	5	—	—	—	—	7	8	25
Divorced	134	17	28	11	—	1	—	58	4	91
Females 15 years and over	2 250	247	293	90	—	5	4	526	91	910
Never married	307	38	45	16	—	2	2	75	10	235
Now married, except separated	1 508	165	159	47	—	3	2	341	43	496
Separated	37	2	11	4	—	—	—	19	2	24
Widowed	152	23	29	12	—	—	—	35	23	77
Divorced	246	19	49	11	—	—	—	56	13	78

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.0	43.4	.4	.4	3.5	29.4	48.4	16.7	180.8	65.3
Square miles .....	.4	16.8	.1	.1	1.4	11.4	18.7	6.4	69.8	25.2
AGE										
All persons	178	1 467	27	23	613	4 738	2 728	7 474	6 979	4 198
Under 5 years	5	111	2	1	32	299	199	711	440	215
5 to 9 years	12	149	5	3	59	357	204	654	563	286
10 to 14 years	9	127	1	1	45	335	194	612	535	392
15 to 19 years	12	114	3	2	57	309	160	517	492	370
20 to 24 years	7	50	2	2	27	216	109	430	272	176
25 to 34 years	29	182	5	3	81	581	402	1 256	905	382
35 to 44 years	25	323	6	4	104	690	416	1 123	1 247	728
45 to 54 years	15	181	1	3	97	644	327	656	965	735
55 to 64 years	23	113	—	4	54	557	292	572	702	450
65 to 74 years	28	75	2	—	37	464	263	599	598	316
75 to 84 years	8	37	—	—	17	249	131	280	214	120
85 years and over	5	5	—	—	3	37	31	64	46	28
3 and 4 years	3	53	1	—	13	133	79	293	187	95
16 years and over	149	1 053	16	17	458	3 677	2 103	5 384	5 351	3 226
18 years and over	143	1 005	16	16	439	3 556	2 029	5 160	5 130	3 064
21 years and over	138	958	16	16	411	3 394	1 945	4 895	4 889	2 894
60 years and over	55	167	2	3	80	1 023	576	1 263	1 220	656
62 years and over	53	150	2	1	76	918	525	1 129	1 062	577
Median	42.0	35.0	25.5	30.5	35.5	38.6	36.9	31.7	37.6	39.1
Female	102	722	13	14	295	2 398	1 387	3 800	3 460	2 081
Under 5 years	2	46	—	1	18	142	82	333	212	94
5 to 9 years	8	80	2	3	25	172	96	320	270	143
10 to 14 years	5	56	1	1	21	149	88	276	248	173
15 to 19 years	8	54	1	2	25	141	86	246	210	153
20 to 24 years	5	20	1	1	11	97	58	243	132	84
25 to 34 years	15	104	2	1	38	309	218	640	475	208
35 to 44 years	15	164	4	2	53	364	192	565	633	407
45 to 54 years	8	79	—	1	51	329	177	338	484	362
55 to 64 years	14	59	—	2	24	301	144	318	342	221
65 to 74 years	16	38	2	—	19	242	146	315	307	158
75 to 84 years	3	20	—	—	8	131	81	166	120	58
85 years and over	3	2	—	—	2	21	19	40	27	20
3 and 4 years	1	25	—	—	10	71	30	140	89	43
16 years and over	85	523	9	8	221	1 900	1 105	2 816	2 695	1 630
18 years and over	81	503	9	7	212	1 846	1 069	2 702	2 594	1 565
21 years and over	77	480	9	7	201	1 785	1 022	2 580	2 489	1 499
60 years and over	30	89	2	2	42	544	318	694	632	337
62 years and over	29	80	2	—	41	486	294	621	550	301
Median	40.3	35.1	28.5	19.0	36.6	39.8	37.4	32.8	38.3	39.8
Male	76	745	14	9	318	2 340	1 341	3 674	3 519	2 117
Median age	44.3	34.9	19.0	42.8	34.3	37.2	36.4	30.8	36.9	38.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	178	1 467	27	23	613	4 738	2 728	7 474	6 979	4 198
In households	178	1 465	27	23	613	4 735	2 716	7 450	6 964	4 198
Householder	80	496	10	8	203	1 822	1 076	2 756	2 590	1 439
Family householder	55	414	7	6	170	1 391	785	2 034	2 035	1 229
Nonfamily householder	25	82	3	2	33	431	291	722	555	210
Living alone	20	68	—	1	23	352	230	580	442	159
Spouse	46	343	4	6	149	1 196	629	1 484	1 734	1 082
Child	39	509	10	7	199	1 348	750	2 434	2 084	1 333
Other relatives	4	63	—	1	24	180	102	349	258	175
Nonrelatives	9	54	3	1	38	189	159	427	298	169
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	24	10	—
Persons per household	2.23	2.95	2.70	2.88	3.02	2.60	2.52	2.70	2.69	2.92
Persons per family	2.62	3.21	3.00	3.33	3.19	2.96	2.89	3.10	3.00	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	41	117	2	—	57	750	425	943	858	464
In households	41	117	2	—	57	749	420	943	853	464
Householder	28	72	—	—	34	495	289	652	529	284
Nonfamily householder	13	23	2	—	9	190	124	266	189	84
Living alone	11	22	—	—	8	181	114	253	175	78
Spouse	12	30	—	—	17	212	105	235	244	129
Other relatives	—	14	—	—	5	29	18	38	59	41
Nonrelatives	1	1	—	—	1	13	8	18	21	10
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	55	414	7	6	170	1 391	785	2 034	2 035	1 229
With own children under 18 years	20	222	6	4	78	545	339	1 084	886	529
Number of own children under 18 years	32	424	10	7	153	1 056	616	2 062	1 667	1 004
Married-couple families	46	343	4	6	149	1 196	629	1 484	1 734	1 082
With own children under 18 years	15	183	3	4	67	434	246	721	714	458
Number of own children under 18 years	26	361	7	7	135	878	451	1 408	1 372	899
Female householder, no husband present	7	42	1	—	14	138	116	430	213	111
With own children under 18 years	3	22	1	—	7	78	68	282	128	56
Number of own children under 18 years	4	39	1	—	12	126	125	525	223	83
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	65	540	9	9	246	1 812	1 010	2 626	2 711	1 634
Never married	9	121	4	—	64	349	203	641	555	365
Now married, except separated	47	357	4	6	155	1 239	649	1 540	1 800	1 123
Separated	—	7	—	—	3	21	17	70	56	19
Widowed	4	9	—	—	3	50	29	79	53	25
Divorced	5	46	1	3	21	153	112	296	247	102
Females 15 years and over	87	540	10	9	231	1 935	1 121	2 871	2 730	1 671
Never married	13	87	2	2	36	247	165	467	351	264
Now married, except separated	49	355	4	6	157	1 235	647	1 546	1 799	1 127
Separated	1	20	1	—	5	38	29	106	56	26
Widowed	16	39	2	1	15	209	151	329	248	127
Divorced	8	39	1	—	18	206	129	423	276	127

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128.97	Tract 128.98
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	9.4	16.1	52.7	186.0	1 581.6	1 216.4	3 870.5	2 302.8	.1	.2
Square miles	3.6	6.2	20.3	71.8	610.7	469.7	1 494.4	889.1	—	.1
AGE										
All persons	4 732	4 702	4 436	11 052	3 720	1 709	9 707	8 156	—	—
Under 5 years	490	362	309	775	246	83	620	618	—	—
5 to 9 years	412	408	356	972	299	90	723	635	—	—
10 to 14 years	412	349	328	939	315	107	772	694	—	—
15 to 19 years	360	273	328	824	234	81	687	572	—	—
20 to 24 years	311	229	235	461	146	56	325	330	—	—
25 to 34 years	825	666	578	1 474	488	189	1 189	1 017	—	—
35 to 44 years	644	555	671	1 846	718	293	1 653	1 294	—	—
45 to 54 years	353	457	522	1 304	499	240	1 287	918	—	—
55 to 64 years	317	455	467	1 115	348	197	1 066	805	—	—
65 to 74 years	293	556	413	902	283	249	996	800	—	—
75 to 84 years	183	317	191	377	118	106	325	377	—	—
85 years and over	74	75	38	63	26	18	64	96	—	—
3 and 4 years	196	155	129	349	116	36	267	268	—	—
16 years and over	3 287	3 514	3 377	8 203	2 813	1 410	7 428	6 068	—	—
18 years and over	3 138	3 400	3 226	7 813	2 706	1 380	7 093	5 805	—	—
21 years and over	2 928	3 260	3 072	7 434	2 587	1 330	6 831	5 553	—	—
60 years and over	726	1 186	881	1 915	591	479	1 958	1 689	—	—
62 years and over	664	1 102	786	1 696	525	427	1 732	1 536	—	—
Median	29.3	35.9	36.1	35.5	36.8	43.2	38.2	36.6	—	—
Female	2 534	2 516	2 193	5 546	1 796	840	4 693	4 078	—	—
Under 5 years	239	167	133	380	97	41	304	292	—	—
5 to 9 years	223	203	170	480	155	47	346	291	—	—
10 to 14 years	210	161	184	441	154	37	369	316	—	—
15 to 19 years	184	124	169	389	114	40	306	268	—	—
20 to 24 years	168	116	132	217	75	31	144	162	—	—
25 to 34 years	446	370	315	805	217	102	600	526	—	—
35 to 44 years	329	291	338	940	371	133	811	675	—	—
45 to 54 years	198	265	276	627	245	122	623	444	—	—
55 to 64 years	203	249	230	566	165	101	522	410	—	—
65 to 74 years	158	320	212	453	124	123	461	425	—	—
75 to 84 years	118	195	107	208	59	51	162	198	—	—
85 years and over	58	55	25	40	20	12	45	71	—	—
3 and 4 years	94	65	51	176	49	20	128	130	—	—
16 years and over	1 817	1 953	1 774	4 165	1 371	706	3 609	3 113	—	—
18 years and over	1 746	1 907	1 688	3 984	1 314	690	3 449	3 001	—	—
21 years and over	1 640	1 833	1 607	3 804	1 253	665	3 332	2 872	—	—
60 years and over	447	707	449	989	287	242	958	915	—	—
62 years and over	409	655	404	872	248	217	848	829	—	—
Median	30.5	38.4	36.2	35.6	37.0	43.9	38.4	37.6	—	—
Male	2 198	2 186	2 145	5 506	1 924	869	5 014	4 078	—	—
Median age	27.4	33.5	36.0	35.2	36.5	42.8	38.0	35.4	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 732	4 702	4 436	11 052	3 720	1 709	9 707	8 156	—	—
In households	4 641	4 702	4 337	11 022	3 628	1 681	9 393	8 100	—	—
Householder	1 729	1 885	1 653	3 944	1 360	738	3 619	3 085	—	—
Family householder	1 202	1 308	1 257	3 175	1 023	513	2 801	2 340	—	—
Nonfamily householder	527	577	396	769	337	225	818	745	—	—
Living alone	437	518	334	625	267	177	665	646	—	—
Spouse	775	1 003	1 003	2 636	858	449	2 442	1 978	—	—
Child	1 665	1 470	1 315	3 538	1 126	365	2 622	2 471	—	—
Other relatives	180	176	181	487	122	38	272	249	—	—
Nonrelatives	292	168	185	417	162	91	438	317	—	—
Institutionalized persons	91	—	32	30	74	—	302	52	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	67	—	18	28	12	4	—	—
Persons per household	2.68	2.49	2.62	2.79	2.67	2.28	2.60	2.63	—	—
Persons per family	3.18	3.03	2.99	3.10	3.06	2.66	2.91	3.01	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	550	948	642	1 342	427	373	1 385	1 273	—	—
In households	467	948	627	1 335	426	371	1 384	1 226	—	—
Householder	338	646	427	863	281	227	878	811	—	—
Nonfamily householder	185	319	181	313	111	70	274	328	—	—
Living alone	174	307	170	287	101	62	261	308	—	—
Spouse	86	240	164	347	106	123	423	333	—	—
Other relatives	27	42	28	89	30	14	62	56	—	—
Nonrelatives	16	20	8	36	9	7	21	26	—	—
Institutionalized persons	83	—	9	7	1	—	—	47	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	6	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 202	1 308	1 257	3 175	1 023	513	2 801	2 340	—	—
With own children under 18 years	777	600	567	1 525	472	159	1 150	1 125	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 446	1 185	1 053	2 897	931	294	2 217	2 157	—	—
Married-couple families	775	1 003	1 003	2 636	858	449	2 442	1 978	—	—
With own children under 18 years	444	400	418	1 168	374	124	908	873	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	879	818	796	2 293	748	237	1 798	1 715	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	339	245	185	378	104	45	225	273	—	—
With own children under 18 years	267	163	112	257	67	25	156	190	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	467	311	198	453	128	44	273	342	—	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 498	1 598	1 639	4 121	1 470	714	3 918	3 030	—	—
Never married	389	314	331	839	338	125	862	597	—	—
Now married, except separated	818	1 044	1 057	2 723	890	473	2 536	2 038	—	—
Separated	41	28	25	94	51	18	86	55	—	—
Widowed	45	58	52	109	41	22	98	105	—	—
Divorced	205	154	174	356	150	76	336	235	—	—
Females 15 years and over	1 862	1 985	1 804	4 245	1 390	715	3 674	3 179	—	—
Never married	327	248	267	593	208	86	496	412	—	—
Now married, except separated	813	1 049	1 053	2 730	888	468	2 501	2 036	—	—
Separated	88	67	46	92	31	13	63	73	—	—
Widowed	264	319	201	397	112	78	291	358	—	—
Divorced	370	302	237	433	151	70	323	300	—	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shosto County		Totals for split trocts/8NA's in Shosto County						
		Total	Redding city	Troct 103	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108	Troct 110	Troct 117	Troct 123
AGE										
All persons	137 977	137 977	61 545	3 693	6 966	8 503	8 434	5 574	7 130	10 505
Under 5 years	10 221	10 221	4 837	266	519	585	692	384	669	744
5 to 9 years	10 736	10 736	4 601	274	559	545	633	467	603	911
10 to 14 years	10 068	10 068	4 073	248	551	419	524	428	557	882
15 to 19 years	9 186	9 186	3 802	237	507	408	584	399	487	778
20 to 24 years	7 474	7 474	4 134	332	332	572	588	227	415	427
25 to 34 years	20 067	20 067	9 964	595	891	1 381	1 477	724	1 197	1 396
35 to 44 years	21 648	21 648	9 332	535	1 310	1 147	1 301	1 026	1 067	1 743
45 to 54 years	15 512	15 512	6 184	394	853	771	881	689	630	1 259
55 to 64 years	12 886	12 886	5 281	340	596	815	669	531	557	1 066
65 to 74 years	12 315	12 315	5 316	282	543	1 061	730	426	604	870
75 to 84 years	6 221	6 221	3 076	153	250	641	288	237	284	368
85 years and over	1 643	1 643	945	37	55	158	67	36	60	61
3 and 4 years	4 301	4 301	1 994	110	214	222	280	167	273	333
16 years and over	105 064	105 064	47 307	2 853	5 226	6 876	6 492	4 205	5 193	7 816
18 years and over	101 196	101 196	45 798	2 761	5 008	6 731	6 314	4 030	4 981	7 442
21 years and over	96 047	96 047	43 285	2 591	4 745	6 431	5 836	3 853	4 730	7 091
60 years and over	26 802	26 802	12 058	620	1 136	2 288	1 425	950	1 259	1 847
62 years and over	24 228	24 228	10 993	555	1 029	2 125	1 296	845	1 131	1 643
Median	35.5	35.5	34.4	33.2	35.9	37.7	33.0	36.4	32.3	35.7
Female	70 543	70 543	32 061	1 889	3 584	4 490	4 354	2 852	3 646	5 263
Under 5 years	4 829	4 829	2 316	122	251	284	334	174	312	362
5 to 9 years	5 188	5 188	2 212	139	259	266	307	244	298	453
10 to 14 years	4 802	4 802	1 978	102	295	197	252	206	259	408
15 to 19 years	4 504	4 504	1 967	125	247	210	313	206	232	375
20 to 24 years	3 778	3 778	2 102	167	157	300	315	99	236	203
25 to 34 years	10 502	10 502	5 165	311	492	700	767	391	614	768
35 to 44 years	11 068	11 068	4 793	275	681	582	673	552	543	883
45 to 54 years	7 832	7 832	3 157	202	424	404	456	329	326	596
55 to 64 years	6 759	6 759	2 868	187	304	464	352	289	307	539
65 to 74 years	6 552	6 552	2 971	147	296	594	397	216	315	437
75 to 84 years	3 591	3 591	1 866	91	146	387	147	121	167	201
85 years and over	1 138	1 138	666	21	32	102	41	25	37	38
3 and 4 years	2 047	2 047	960	54	103	108	126	80	128	167
16 years and over	54 806	54 806	25 193	1 502	2 732	3 705	3 410	2 174	2 725	3 964
18 years and over	52 920	52 920	24 410	1 452	2 632	3 629	3 324	2 087	2 615	3 792
21 years and over	50 353	50 353	23 102	1 361	2 493	3 469	3 059	2 004	2 501	3 618
60 years and over	14 765	14 765	6 971	339	616	1 334	771	498	688	947
62 years and over	13 426	13 426	6 416	306	567	1 247	711	442	619	842
Median	36.4	36.4	35.5	34.2	36.3	39.6	33.5	36.7	33.2	35.7
Male	67 434	67 434	29 484	1 804	3 382	4 013	4 080	2 722	3 484	5 242
Median age	34.6	34.6	33.1	32.0	35.5	36.0	32.6	36.0	31.3	35.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	137 977	137 977	61 545	3 693	6 966	8 503	8 434	5 574	7 130	10 505
In households	135 570	135 570	59 949	3 683	6 946	8 345	8 250	5 572	7 107	10 477
Householder	53 369	53 369	24 749	1 508	2 663	3 923	3 292	2 098	2 653	3 777
Family householder	38 468	38 468	16 657	1 043	2 002	2 318	2 374	1 603	1 955	3 034
Nonfamily householder	14 901	14 901	8 092	465	661	1 605	918	495	698	743
Living alone	12 058	12 058	6 465	338	531	1 334	725	391	557	602
Spouse	30 981	30 981	12 980	795	1 645	1 839	1 942	1 298	1 452	2 518
Child	40 015	40 015	17 095	1 027	2 164	1 905	2 370	1 729	2 289	3 344
Other relatives	4 348	4 348	1 618	89	167	180	255	171	294	447
Nonrelatives	6 857	6 857	3 507	264	307	498	391	276	419	591
Institutionalized persons	1 427	1 427	949	—	3	68	4	—	—	28
Other persons in group quarters	980	980	647	10	17	90	180	2	23	—
Persons per household	2.54	2.54	2.43	2.45	2.62	2.13	2.51	2.65	2.67	2.79
Persons per family	2.96	2.96	2.91	2.84	2.99	2.69	2.93	2.99	3.05	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	20 179	20 179	9 337	472	848	1 860	1 085	699	948	1 299
In households	19 421	19 421	8 749	472	848	1 793	1 079	699	948	1 292
Householder	12 968	12 968	5 980	303	553	1 236	702	441	649	837
Nonfamily householder	5 566	5 566	2 843	118	218	621	279	162	260	306
Living alone	5 259	5 259	2 702	111	207	588	272	148	247	281
Spouse	5 156	5 156	2 263	130	252	477	302	189	242	336
Other relatives	882	882	316	16	32	41	52	46	39	84
Nonrelatives	415	415	190	23	11	39	23	23	18	35
Institutionalized persons	699	699	543	—	—	65	4	—	—	7
Other persons in group quarters	59	59	45	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	38 468	38 468	16 657	1 043	2 002	2 318	2 374	1 603	1 955	3 034
With own children under 18 years	18 006	18 006	8 023	471	1 004	931	1 120	771	1 026	1 458
Number of own children under 18 years	33 223	33 223	14 322	846	1 825	1 592	1 981	1 432	1 937	2 748
Married-couple families	30 966	30 966	12 968	797	1 642	1 833	1 942	1 292	1 433	2 535
With own children under 18 years	13 016	13 016	5 478	307	751	594	837	569	676	1 125
Number of own children under 18 years	25 045	25 045	10 258	596	1 399	1 073	1 550	1 092	1 334	2 202
Female householder, no husband present	5 694	5 694	2 933	205	288	375	328	222	408	348
With own children under 18 years	3 882	3 882	2 074	138	211	266	226	148	274	238
Number of own children under 18 years	6 520	6 520	3 384	214	366	424	346	258	485	411
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	51 228	51 228	22 479	1 379	2 558	3 211	3 124	2 067	2 524	3 928
Never married	11 465	11 465	5 413	365	576	711	708	430	609	779
Now married, except separated	32 141	32 141	13 495	826	1 681	1 904	1 989	1 337	1 485	2 614
Separated	1 056	1 056	485	24	34	82	57	44	64	87
Widowed	1 395	1 395	596	25	43	127	65	46	78	106
Divorced	5 171	5 171	2 490	139	224	387	305	210	288	342
Females 15 years and over	55 724	55 724	25 555	1 526	2 779	3 743	3 461	2 228	2 777	4 040
Never married	8 402	8 402	4 146	275	416	548	607	332	444	563
Now married, except separated	32 184	32 184	13 542	820	1 683	1 903	2 008	1 333	1 506	2 609
Separated	1 494	1 494	757	55	77	107	89	70	94	84
Widowed	6 438	6 438	3 261	142	257	602	306	219	326	377
Divorced	7 206	7 206	3 849	234	346	583	451	274	407	407

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County					Remainder of Shasta County			
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 126	Tract 127
AGE									
All persons	3 686	3 718	3 596	5 587	8 316	6 930	10 494	9 222	7 636
Under 5 years	266	303	297	421	579	653	744	579	549
5 to 9 years	274	306	205	438	589	911	589	684	592
10 to 14 years	248	282	207	439	409	539	881	731	619
15 to 19 years	236	247	228	403	396	475	776	633	531
20 to 24 years	331	209	321	264	567	404	426	289	283
25 to 34 years	595	628	644	721	1 366	1 177	1 396	1 095	930
35 to 44 years	535	614	496	1 061	1 121	1 035	1 739	1 562	1 221
45 to 54 years	391	349	332	647	750	613	1 256	1 241	885
55 to 64 years	339	311	259	481	795	532	1 066	1 044	786
65 to 74 years	282	262	280	450	1 033	577	870	977	782
75 to 84 years	153	173	230	214	608	277	368	323	364
85 years and over	36	34	97	48	155	59	61	64	94
3 and 4 years	110	133	94	180	220	264	333	252	236
16 years and over	2 846	2 784	2 854	4 201	6 716	5 043	7 806	7 077	5 747
18 years and over	2 755	2 669	2 767	4 034	6 575	4 838	7 433	6 775	5 503
21 years and over	2 586	2 543	2 593	3 813	6 282	4 593	7 083	6 526	5 270
60 years and over	619	632	760	946	2 213	1 212	1 847	1 927	1 650
62 years and over	554	567	697	861	2 054	1 088	1 643	1 708	1 500
Median	33.2	33.5	33.6	35.9	37.5	32.1	35.7	38.9	37.5
Female	1 885	1 862	1 860	2 904	4 390	3 535	5 258	4 483	3 830
Under 5 years	122	147	141	200	281	305	362	283	257
5 to 9 years	139	128	83	199	263	291	453	324	271
10 to 14 years	102	132	93	237	191	249	408	349	287
15 to 19 years	124	114	122	201	206	222	373	286	250
20 to 24 years	167	114	154	130	299	230	203	134	143
25 to 34 years	311	336	325	402	692	602	768	570	481
35 to 44 years	275	286	248	554	566	524	881	766	644
45 to 54 years	200	180	165	326	393	316	595	601	422
55 to 64 years	187	159	139	252	453	293	539	513	400
65 to 74 years	147	144	172	249	574	303	437	451	416
75 to 84 years	91	104	149	125	371	163	201	161	189
85 years and over	20	18	69	29	101	37	38	45	70
3 and 4 years	54	63	51	85	107	126	167	119	114
16 years and over	1 498	1 437	1 531	2 229	3 619	2 639	3 959	3 465	2 955
18 years and over	1 449	1 384	1 486	2 150	3 544	2 536	3 788	3 319	2 850
21 years and over	1 358	1 321	1 384	2 032	3 386	2 425	3 615	3 208	2 728
60 years and over	338	345	466	526	1 292	665	947	942	892
62 years and over	305	310	436	484	1 206	598	842	835	809
Median	34.2	34.0	35.5	36.4	39.3	33.1	35.7	39.0	38.5
Male	1 801	1 856	1 736	2 683	3 926	3 395	5 236	4 739	3 806
Median age	32.0	32.9	31.4	35.4	35.8	31.1	35.6	38.8	36.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 686	3 718	3 596	5 587	8 316	6 930	10 494	9 222	7 636
In households	3 676	3 564	3 460	5 567	8 158	6 907	10 466	9 018	7 580
Householder	1 505	1 401	1 585	2 178	3 833	2 577	3 773	3 494	2 929
Family householder	1 041	1 007	873	1 619	2 264	1 896	3 030	2 704	2 220
Nonfamily householder	464	394	712	559	1 569	681	743	790	709
Living alone	337	318	568	458	1 304	543	602	640	619
Spouse	793	788	563	1 322	1 800	1 410	2 515	2 372	1 917
Child	1 025	1 090	890	1 735	1 869	2 228	3 340	2 485	2 268
Other relatives	89	115	119	112	177	285	447	260	202
Nonrelatives	264	170	303	220	479	407	391	407	264
Institutionalized persons	—	78	84	3	68	—	28	192	52
Other persons in group quarters	10	76	52	17	90	23	—	12	4
Persons per household	2.45	2.56	2.18	2.57	2.13	2.67	2.79	2.58	2.58
Persons per family	2.84	2.99	2.81	2.97	2.69	3.06	3.09	2.89	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	471	469	607	712	1 796	913	1 299	1 364	1 240
In households	471	463	537	712	1 729	913	1 292	1 363	1 193
Householder	302	302	400	470	1 194	628	837	864	788
Nonfamily householder	117	125	240	193	597	254	306	271	318
Living alone	110	117	221	183	567	241	281	258	300
Spouse	130	126	118	210	459	230	336	417	327
Other relatives	16	23	14	23	40	37	84	61	54
Nonrelatives	23	12	5	9	36	18	35	21	24
Institutionalized persons	—	6	70	—	65	—	7	—	47
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 041	1 007	873	1 619	2 264	1 896	3 030	2 704	2 220
With own children under 18 years	470	512	446	821	1 915	997	1 456	1 090	1 041
Number of own children under 18 years	845	923	732	1 468	1 567	1 885	2 746	2 100	1 983
Married-couple families	795	794	565	1 323	1 793	1 393	2 532	2 373	1 909
With own children under 18 years	306	364	237	610	586	661	1 124	866	825
Number of own children under 18 years	595	685	411	1 122	1 061	1 302	2 201	1 730	1 616
Female householder, no husband present	205	165	241	247	366	393	348	210	232
With own children under 18 years	138	113	176	181	261	262	238	147	161
Number of own children under 18 years	214	190	272	305	414	467	411	248	274
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 376	1 372	1 344	2 021	3 136	2 459	3 923	3 701	2 861
Never married	364	332	435	444	690	600	778	760	527
Now married, except separated	824	822	605	1 351	1 863	1 443	2 611	2 457	1 962
Separated	24	21	32	22	80	61	87	78	48
Widowed	25	32	61	36	120	78	106	97	99
Divorced	139	165	211	168	383	277	341	309	225
Females 15 years and over	1 522	1 455	1 543	2 268	3 655	2 690	4 035	3 527	3 015
Never married	273	227	340	343	539	428	561	458	369
Now married, except separated	818	839	594	1 351	1 862	1 460	2 606	2 427	1 968
Separated	55	45	69	60	105	91	84	63	64
Widowed	142	152	251	222	579	314	377	280	339
Divorced	234	192	289	292	570	397	407	299	275

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shosta County	
		Total	Redding city
AGE			
All persons	1 081	1 081	699
Under 5 years	120	120	76
5 to 9 years	108	108	67
10 to 14 years	120	120	79
15 to 19 years	117	117	69
20 to 24 years	80	80	56
25 to 34 years	179	179	124
35 to 44 years	112	112	68
45 to 54 years	84	84	55
55 to 64 years	54	54	30
65 to 74 years	74	74	50
75 to 84 years	21	21	17
85 years and over	12	12	8
3 and 4 years	46	46	31
16 years and over	703	703	454
18 years and over	660	660	434
21 years and over	594	594	389
60 years and over	130	130	91
62 years and over	121	121	85
Median	24.6	24.6	25.2
Female	476	476	318
Under 5 years	56	56	34
5 to 9 years	57	57	35
10 to 14 years	48	48	31
15 to 19 years	43	43	28
20 to 24 years	34	34	22
25 to 34 years	78	78	62
35 to 44 years	36	36	23
45 to 54 years	44	44	28
55 to 64 years	28	28	16
65 to 74 years	32	32	22
75 to 84 years	12	12	11
85 years and over	8	8	6
3 and 4 years	16	16	10
16 years and over	297	297	204
18 years and over	283	283	196
21 years and over	259	259	180
60 years and over	65	65	46
62 years and over	59	59	43
Median	25.0	25.0	26.8
Male	605	605	381
Median age	24.4	24.4	23.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 081	1 081	699
In households	973	973	659
Householder	312	312	222
Family householder	216	216	152
Nonfamily householder	96	96	70
Living alone	73	73	51
Spouse	107	107	65
Child	345	345	231
Other relatives	103	103	67
Nonrelatives	106	106	74
Institutionalized persons	85	85	24
Other persons in group quarters	23	23	16
Persons per household	2.96	2.96	2.92
Persons per family	3.45	3.45	3.37
Persons 65 years and over	107	107	75
In households	102	102	70
Householder	73	73	50
Nonfamily householder	28	28	20
Living alone	26	26	20
Spouse	19	19	13
Other relatives	5	5	4
Nonrelatives	5	5	3
Institutionalized persons	5	5	5
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	216	216	152
With own children under 18 years	112	112	82
Number of own children under 18 years	274	274	181
Married-couple families	120	120	75
With own children under 18 years	56	56	35
Number of own children under 18 years	134	134	71
Female householder, no husband present	70	70	56
With own children under 18 years	43	43	35
Number of own children under 18 years	116	116	89
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	418	418	259
Never married	183	183	112
Now married, except separated	150	150	90
Separated	18	18	15
Widowed	7	7	5
Divorced	60	60	37
Females 15 years and over	315	315	218
Never married	107	107	76
Now married, except separated	110	110	69
Separated	25	25	18
Widowed	32	32	25
Divorced	41	41	30

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County	
		Total	Redding city
AGE			
All persons	3 954	3 954	1 433
Under 5 years	371	371	138
5 to 9 years	363	363	126
10 to 14 years	401	401	149
15 to 19 years	343	343	117
20 to 24 years	304	304	114
25 to 34 years	654	654	267
35 to 44 years	628	628	231
45 to 54 years	391	391	135
55 to 64 years	229	229	70
65 to 74 years	182	182	58
75 to 84 years	72	72	19
85 years and over	16	16	9
3 and 4 years	164	164	57
16 years and over	2 755	2 755	998
18 years and over	2 603	2 603	948
21 years and over	2 397	2 397	873
60 years and over	379	379	121
62 years and over	327	327	107
Median	28.4	28.4	28.2
Female	2 039	2 039	746
Under 5 years	190	190	76
5 to 9 years	178	178	59
10 to 14 years	191	191	69
15 to 19 years	156	156	53
20 to 24 years	157	157	60
25 to 34 years	347	347	149
35 to 44 years	316	316	119
45 to 54 years	213	213	69
55 to 64 years	125	125	38
65 to 74 years	106	106	36
75 to 84 years	50	50	13
85 years and over	10	10	5
3 and 4 years	88	88	33
16 years and over	1 452	1 452	533
18 years and over	1 384	1 384	514
21 years and over	1 280	1 280	473
60 years and over	231	231	74
62 years and over	200	200	69
Median	29.6	29.6	29.3
Male	1 915	1 915	687
Median age	26.6	26.6	26.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	3 954	3 954	1 433
In households	3 881	3 881	1 379
Householder	1 351	1 351	507
Family householder	1 010	1 010	358
Nonfamily householder	341	341	149
Living alone	268	268	111
Spouse	576	576	194
Child	1 369	1 369	470
Other relatives	292	292	78
Nonrelatives	293	293	130
Institutionalized persons	31	31	18
Other persons in group quarters	42	42	36
Persons per household	2.89	2.89	2.72
Persons per family	3.25	3.25	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	270	270	86
In households	266	266	83
Householder	190	190	62
Nonfamily householder	88	88	34
Living alone	82	82	32
Spouse	54	54	12
Other relatives	17	17	7
Nonrelatives	5	5	2
Institutionalized persons	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	1 010	1 010	358
With own children under 18 years	574	574	216
Number of own children under 18 years	1 098	1 098	399
Married-couple families	633	633	214
With own children under 18 years	322	322	113
Number of own children under 18 years	589	589	220
Female householder, no husband present	286	286	113
With own children under 18 years	188	188	80
Number of own children under 18 years	375	375	140
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	1 339	1 339	478
Never married	425	425	157
Now married, except separated	664	664	219
Separated	52	52	13
Widowed	25	25	8
Divorced	173	173	81
Females 15 years and over	1 480	1 480	542
Never married	350	350	125
Now married, except separated	629	629	217
Separated	76	76	30
Widowed	149	149	58
Divorced	276	276	111

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Redding city, Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 104
AGE				
All persons	2 684	2 684	2 173	447
Under 5 years	394	394	360	97
5 to 9 years	454	454	398	108
10 to 14 years	309	309	245	47
15 to 19 years	236	236	179	29
20 to 24 years	155	155	118	15
25 to 34 years	400	400	338	87
35 to 44 years	335	335	243	38
45 to 54 years	165	165	120	9
55 to 64 years	128	128	89	8
65 to 74 years	82	82	62	7
75 to 84 years	23	23	18	2
85 years and over	3	3	3	-
3 and 4 years	176	176	159	41
16 years and over	1 461	1 461	1 119	188
18 years and over	1 366	1 366	1 051	174
21 years and over	1 256	1 256	969	161
60 years and over	169	169	121	12
62 years and over	139	139	102	9
Median	18.5	18.5	17.0	11.4
Female	1 368	1 368	1 082	205
Under 5 years	190	190	174	43
5 to 9 years	221	221	191	51
10 to 14 years	140	140	116	17
15 to 19 years	107	107	79	12
20 to 24 years	81	81	70	9
25 to 34 years	225	225	182	46
35 to 44 years	184	184	116	14
45 to 54 years	98	98	69	5
55 to 64 years	63	63	40	5
65 to 74 years	45	45	33	2
75 to 84 years	12	12	10	1
85 years and over	2	2	2	-
3 and 4 years	93	93	86	18
16 years and over	791	791	580	91
18 years and over	748	748	552	85
21 years and over	696	696	510	80
60 years and over	94	94	65	5
62 years and over	77	77	55	3
Median	21.5	21.5	18.6	11.6
Male	1 316	1 316	1 091	242
Median age	16.4	16.4	15.8	11.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	2 684	2 684	2 173	447
In households	2 639	2 639	2 169	447
Householder	561	561	459	78
Family householder	482	482	396	74
Nonfamily householder	79	79	63	4
Living alone	54	54	40	3
Spouse	490	490	352	67
Child	1 282	1 282	1 100	258
Other relatives	204	204	181	25
Nonrelatives	102	102	77	19
Institutionalized persons	11	11	1	-
Other persons in group quarters	34	34	3	-
Persons per household	4.42	4.42	4.69	5.54
Persons per family	4.75	4.75	5.02	5.54
Persons 65 years and over	108	108	83	9
In households	108	108	83	9
Householder	38	38	27	4
Nonfamily householder	6	6	3	1
Living alone	6	6	3	1
Spouse	23	23	15	1
Other relatives	43	43	38	3
Nonrelatives	4	4	3	1
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	482	482	396	74
With own children under 18 years	375	375	321	68
Number of own children under 18 years	1 182	1 182	1 016	249
Married-couple families	392	392	323	60
With own children under 18 years	306	306	266	56
Number of own children under 18 years	1 039	1 039	900	224
Female householder, no husband present	70	70	54	8
With own children under 18 years	55	55	42	8
Number of own children under 18 years	109	109	83	18
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	710	710	569	101
Never married	242	242	178	32
Now married, except separated	437	437	367	66
Separated	8	8	7	2
Widowed	8	8	7	-
Divorced	15	15	10	1
Females 15 years and over	817	817	601	94
Never married	163	163	118	16
Now married, except separated	546	546	401	70
Separated	17	17	12	-
Widowed	51	51	41	7
Divorced	40	40	29	7

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shosto County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shosto County	Remainder of Shosto County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 123	Tract 123 (pt.)
AGE					
All persons -----	5 652	5 652	2 632	442	442
Under 5 years -----	669	669	314	44	44
5 to 9 years -----	686	686	307	49	49
10 to 14 years -----	669	669	290	56	56
15 to 19 years -----	520	520	251	42	42
20 to 24 years -----	433	433	226	25	25
25 to 34 years -----	892	892	442	55	55
35 to 44 years -----	780	780	333	85	85
45 to 54 years -----	397	397	170	33	33
55 to 64 years -----	273	273	127	26	26
65 to 74 years -----	217	217	107	18	18
75 to 84 years -----	86	86	48	7	7
85 years and over -----	30	30	17	2	2
3 and 4 years -----	255	255	119	19	19
16 years and over -----	3 519	3 519	1 663	285	285
18 years and over -----	3 292	3 292	1 558	268	268
21 years and over -----	2 997	2 997	1 408	245	245
60 years and over -----	485	485	242	43	43
62 years and over -----	414	414	204	35	35
Median -----	23.2	23.2	23.3	25.8	25.8
Female -----					
Under 5 years -----	2 763	2 763	1 343	210	210
5 to 9 years -----	334	334	157	23	23
10 to 14 years -----	345	345	169	20	20
15 to 19 years -----	308	308	137	27	27
20 to 24 years -----	259	259	134	20	20
25 to 34 years -----	198	198	111	11	11
35 to 44 years -----	437	437	224	26	26
45 to 54 years -----	370	370	161	38	38
55 to 64 years -----	196	196	96	14	14
65 to 74 years -----	140	140	64	17	17
75 to 84 years -----	107	107	50	9	9
85 years and over -----	49	49	30	4	4
3 and 4 years -----	20	20	10	1	1
16 years and over -----	120	120	57	10	10
18 years and over -----	1 714	1 714	845	135	135
21 years and over -----	1 612	1 612	795	127	127
60 years and over -----	1 466	1 466	722	117	117
62 years and over -----	255	255	128	23	23
Median -----	215	215	108	17	17
Male -----	23.3	23.3	23.4	26.7	26.7
Median age -----	2 889	2 889	1 289	232	232
Median age -----	23.1	23.1	23.3	25.3	25.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons -----	5 652	5 652	2 632	442	442
In households -----	5 505	5 505	2 543	439	439
Householder -----	1 584	1 584	767	128	128
Family householder -----	1 204	1 204	554	109	109
Nonfamily householder -----	380	380	213	19	19
Living alone -----	285	285	160	17	17
Spouse -----	917	917	426	81	81
Child -----	2 363	2 363	1 053	191	191
Other relatives -----	267	267	105	22	22
Nonrelatives -----	374	374	192	17	17
Institutionalized persons -----	92	92	42	3	3
Other persons in group quarters -----	55	55	47	-	-
Persons per household -----	2.96	2.96	2.80	3.29	3.29
Persons per family -----	3.37	3.37	3.25	3.61	3.61
Persons 65 years and over -----	333	333	172	27	27
In households -----	323	323	162	27	27
Householder -----	213	213	112	15	15
Nonfamily householder -----	83	83	47	2	2
Living alone -----	78	78	44	2	2
Spouse -----	77	77	36	8	8
Other relatives -----	24	24	10	4	4
Nonrelatives -----	9	9	4	-	-
Institutionalized persons -----	10	10	10	-	-
Other persons in group quarters -----	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families -----	1 204	1 204	554	109	109
With own children under 18 years -----	753	753	341	67	67
Number of own children under 18 years -----	2 053	2 053	923	155	155
Married-couple families -----	893	893	391	92	92
With own children under 18 years -----	524	524	218	53	53
Number of own children under 18 years -----	1 399	1 399	630	113	113
Female householder, no husband present -----	235	235	127	13	13
With own children under 18 years -----	184	184	102	11	11
Number of own children under 18 years -----	562	562	258	33	33
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over -----	1 852	1 852	841	153	153
Never married -----	610	610	290	43	43
Now married, except separated -----	1 004	1 004	433	97	97
Separated -----	50	50	22	3	3
Widowed -----	26	26	14	1	1
Divorced -----	162	162	82	9	9
Females 15 years and over -----	1 776	1 776	880	140	140
Never married -----	454	454	237	30	30
Now married, except separated -----	929	929	438	80	80
Separated -----	61	61	34	4	4
Widowed -----	118	118	57	12	12
Divorced -----	214	214	114	14	14

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County	Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 123	Tract 123 (pt.)
AGE					
All persons -----	134 001	134 001	59 671	10 181	10 170
Under 5 years -----	9 748	9 748	4 612	704	704
5 to 9 years -----	10 245	10 245	4 379	874	874
10 to 14 years -----	9 615	9 615	3 867	850	849
15 to 19 years -----	8 812	8 812	3 625	747	745
20 to 24 years -----	7 197	7 197	3 987	410	409
25 to 34 years -----	19 460	19 460	9 665	1 354	1 354
35 to 44 years -----	21 122	21 122	9 100	1 682	1 678
45 to 54 years -----	15 214	15 214	6 056	1 233	1 230
55 to 64 years -----	12 677	12 677	5 182	1 047	1 047
65 to 74 years -----	12 140	12 140	5 227	857	857
75 to 84 years -----	6 149	6 149	3 038	363	363
85 years and over -----	1 622	1 622	933	60	60
3 and 4 years -----	4 123	4 123	1 911	315	315
16 years and over -----	102 590	102 590	46 130	7 607	7 597
18 years and over -----	98 879	98 879	44 689	7 246	7 237
21 years and over -----	93 926	93 926	42 274	6 910	6 902
60 years and over -----	26 418	26 418	11 864	1 816	1 816
62 years and over -----	23 897	23 897	10 829	1 618	1 618
Median -----	35.8	35.8	34.7	35.9	35.9
Female -----	68 557	68 557	31 087	5 114	5 109
Under 5 years -----	4 613	4 613	2 213	341	341
5 to 9 years -----	4 942	4 942	2 088	440	440
10 to 14 years -----	4 595	4 595	1 879	397	397
15 to 19 years -----	4 313	4 313	1 875	358	358
20 to 24 years -----	3 636	3 636	2 020	195	195
25 to 34 years -----	10 184	10 184	5 005	746	746
35 to 44 years -----	10 810	10 810	4 678	858	856
45 to 54 years -----	7 681	7 681	3 085	585	584
55 to 64 years -----	6 649	6 649	2 818	527	527
65 to 74 years -----	6 461	6 461	2 927	430	430
75 to 84 years -----	3 550	3 550	1 841	199	199
85 years and over -----	1 123	1 123	658	38	38
3 and 4 years -----	1 971	1 971	925	158	158
16 years and over -----	53 539	53 539	24 572	3 865	3 860
18 years and over -----	51 725	51 725	23 820	3 699	3 695
21 years and over -----	49 260	49 260	22 561	3 532	3 529
60 years and over -----	14 557	14 557	6 864	932	932
62 years and over -----	13 249	13 249	6 325	831	831
Median -----	36.7	36.7	35.9	35.9	35.9
Male -----	65 444	65 444	28 584	5 067	5 061
Median age -----	34.9	34.9	33.4	35.9	35.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons -----	134 001	134 001	59 671	10 181	10 170
In households -----	131 648	131 648	58 115	10 155	10 144
Householder -----	52 236	52 236	24 187	3 682	3 678
Family householder -----	37 615	37 615	16 259	2 953	2 949
Nonfamily householder -----	14 621	14 621	7 928	729	729
Living alone -----	11 845	11 845	6 338	590	590
Spouse -----	30 289	30 289	12 654	2 455	2 452
Child -----	38 337	38 337	16 334	3 211	3 207
Other relatives -----	4 165	4 165	1 546	428	428
Nonrelatives -----	6 621	6 621	3 394	379	379
Institutionalized persons -----	1 403	1 403	936	26	26
Other persons in group quarters -----	950	950	620	-	-
Persons per household -----	2.54	2.54	2.42	2.78	2.78
Persons per family -----	2.96	2.96	2.90	3.08	3.08
Persons 65 years and over -----	19 911	19 911	9 198	1 280	1 280
In households -----	19 158	19 158	8 615	1 273	1 273
Householder -----	12 794	12 794	5 885	827	827
Nonfamily householder -----	5 498	5 498	2 803	305	305
Living alone -----	5 194	5 194	2 663	280	280
Spouse -----	5 090	5 090	2 231	329	329
Other relatives -----	866	866	311	82	82
Nonrelatives -----	408	408	188	35	35
Institutionalized persons -----	694	694	538	7	7
Other persons in group quarters -----	59	59	45	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families -----	37 615	37 615	16 259	2 953	2 949
With own children under 18 years -----	17 509	17 509	7 792	1 410	1 408
Number of own children under 18 years -----	31 776	31 776	13 663	2 637	2 635
Married-couple families -----	30 326	30 326	12 683	2 465	2 462
With own children under 18 years -----	12 671	12 671	5 330	1 086	1 085
Number of own children under 18 years -----	24 037	24 037	9 804	2 118	2 117
Female householder, no husband present -----	5 529	5 529	2 842	340	340
With own children under 18 years -----	3 758	3 758	2 004	231	231
Number of own children under 18 years -----	6 131	6 131	3 195	389	389
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over -----	49 986	49 986	21 906	3 817	3 812
Never married -----	11 080	11 080	5 227	751	750
Now married, except separated -----	31 445	31 445	13 191	2 541	2 538
Separated -----	1 027	1 027	475	84	84
Widowed -----	1 377	1 377	585	105	105
Divorced -----	5 057	5 057	2 428	336	335
Females 15 years and over -----	54 407	54 407	24 907	3 936	3 931
Never married -----	8 076	8 076	3 987	539	537
Now married, except separated -----	31 480	31 480	13 203	2 546	2 543
Separated -----	1 453	1 453	733	82	82
Widowed -----	6 345	6 345	3 215	372	372
Divorced -----	7 053	7 053	3 769	397	397

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County										
	Redding, CA MSA	Redding city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116
RACE													
All persons	147 036	66 462	4 116	7 547	9 033	8 925	3 821	6 054	2 178	4 899	6 626	5 341	3 450
White	137 977	61 545	3 693	6 966	8 503	8 434	3 608	5 574	2 108	4 472	6 390	5 161	3 237
Black	1 081	699	28	111	51	112	47	36	7	18	21	15	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 954	1 433	83	154	160	178	59	210	35	108	97	120	157
Asian	3 885	1 389	83	151	158	184	59	210	35	105	96	119	156
Eskimo	26	10	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	43	34	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 684	2 173	275	275	251	148	68	166	11	96	75	22	20
Asian	2 552	2 106	274	266	243	131	56	165	11	89	72	22	17
Chinese	220	172	5	37	45	16	10	2	5	5	10	5	1
Filipino	201	120	10	7	27	16	11	1	1	2	13	4	5
Japanese	205	102	4	4	18	22	2	6	2	5	14	6	—
Asian Indian	112	91	18	15	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	104	53	8	8	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	40	21	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	81	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	167	134	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Laotian	1 275	1 224	213	165	119	8	24	125	2	10	16	—	6
Thai	43	37	5	3	3	6	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	124	67	11	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—
Pacific Islander	132	47	1	9	8	17	12	1	—	7	3	—	3
Hawaiian	77	41	—	2	3	15	8	—	—	7	1	—	—
Samoan	19	11	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	28	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	8	7	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1 340	612	37	41	68	47	38	68	17	55	43	23	21
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	147 036	66 462	4 116	7 547	9 033	8 925	3 821	6 054	2 178	4 899	6 626	5 341	3 450
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5 652	2 632	150	267	339	288	145	229	72	217	225	197	102
Mexican	3 816	1 703	77	176	221	178	103	148	36	150	153	134	84
Puerto Rican	176	89	—	7	14	18	8	—	3	6	6	12	2
Cuban	33	13	—	4	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	1 627	827	69	80	103	88	34	77	33	61	66	51	16
Not of Hispanic origin	141 384	63 830	3 966	7 280	8 694	8 637	3 676	5 825	2 106	4 612	6 401	5 144	3 348
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	147 036	66 462	4 116	7 547	9 033	8 925	3 821	6 054	2 178	4 899	6 626	5 341	3 450
White	137 977	61 545	3 693	6 966	8 503	8 434	3 608	5 574	2 108	4 472	6 390	5 161	3 237
Hispanic origin	3 976	1 874	103	210	259	224	97	242	72	217	225	197	102
Not of Hispanic origin	134 001	59 671	3 990	6 736	8 244	8 210	3 511	5 332	2 057	4 328	6 210	5 001	3 167
Black	1 081	699	28	111	51	112	47	36	7	18	21	15	15
Hispanic origin	36	21	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 045	678	28	105	51	109	40	35	—	94	21	15	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 954	1 433	83	154	160	178	59	210	35	108	97	120	157
Hispanic origin	308	116	5	12	16	13	2	20	—	13	9	14	10
Not of Hispanic origin	3 646	1 318	78	142	144	171	58	190	35	95	94	106	147
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 684	2 173	275	275	251	148	68	166	11	96	75	22	20
Hispanic origin	71	45	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 610	2 128	264	273	251	147	68	166	10	95	71	22	19
Other race	1 340	612	37	41	68	47	38	68	17	55	43	23	21
Hispanic origin	1 258	577	31	37	64	42	38	66	15	55	38	23	16
Not of Hispanic origin	82	35	6	4	4	5	—	2	2	—	5	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County—Con.										Redding city, Shasta County									
		Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 123	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)								
RACE																					
All persons		7 685	4 198	11 063	2 262	2 120	4 109	4 386	4 026	6 116	8 837	6 624	3 643								
White		7 130	4 069	10 505	1 988	1 977	3 686	3 718	3 596	5 587	8 316	6 310	3 430								
Black		32	29	36	33	21	28	53	72	109	48	54	47								
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		357	70	351	95	38	83	134	121	122	160	126	60								
American Indian		353	66	348	73	38	83	132	116	119	158	125	59								
Eskimo		4		2																	
Aleut			4	1	22			2	4	3	1	1	1								
Asian or Pacific Islander		55	23	65	93	75	275	447	174	262	245	97	68								
Asian		52	22	55	88	75	274	447	173	254	56	85	56								
Chinese		8	2	11	11	4	5		6	36	39	10	10								
Filipino		9	9	8	2	3	10	14	7	5	27	13	11								
Japanese		1	6	29	3	11	4	5	5	1	18	18	2								
Asian Indian					8	16	18	15	4	11	12	3									
Korean		10	2	2		1	8	4	4	8	8	6									
Vietnamese		5	2		4				4		2	1									
Cambodian								56													
Hmong					6				24	4	8	28									
Laotian		12		5	52	33	213	341	117	165	119		24								
Thai		1		1		1	5			15	3	1									
Other Asian		6	1	8	2	5	11	12	6	1	5	5	9								
Pacific Islander		3	1	10	5		1		1	8	8	12	12								
Hawaiian		3		3	5		1		1	2	3	11	8								
Samoan			1							1	3	1									
Guamanian				6								4									
Other Pacific Islander			7		53	9	37	34	63	5	2		38								
Other race		111		106						36	68	37									
HISPANIC ORIGIN																					
All persons		7 685	4 198	11 063	2 262	2 120	4 109	4 386	4 026	6 116	8 837	6 624	3 643								
Hispanic origin (of any race)		356	116	442	110	60	150	223	201	239	337	236	142								
Mexican		257	64	299	86	42	77	114	219	162	219	160	100								
Puerto Rican		2	5	7		1	4	8	22	3	14	8	8								
Cuban		3	1	6				1		4	1	4									
Other Hispanic		94	46	130	24	17	69	100	60	70	103	64	34								
Not of Hispanic origin		7 329	4 082	10 621	2 152	2 060	3 959	4 163	3 825	5 877	8 500	6 388	3 501								
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																					
All persons		7 685	4 198	11 063	2 262	2 120	4 109	4 386	4 026	6 116	8 837	6 624	3 643								
White		7 130	4 069	10 505	1 988	1 977	3 686	3 718	3 596	5 587	8 316	6 310	3 430								
Hispanic origin		211	98	324	144	77	103	143	122	188	257	186	94								
Not of Hispanic origin		6 919	3 971	10 181	1 988	1 977	3 583	3 555	3 474	5 399	8 059	6 124	3 336								
Black		32	29	36	33	21	28	53	72	109	48	54	47								
Hispanic origin		3	1	3		2		2		6			6								
Not of Hispanic origin		29	28	36	33	19	26	51	72	103	48	54	41								
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		357	70	351	95	38	83	134	121	122	160	126	60								
Hispanic origin		30	3	25	11	12	5	12	17	16	16	13	2								
Not of Hispanic origin		327	67	326	84	37	78	122	104	110	144	113	58								
Asian or Pacific Islander		55	23	65	93	75	275	447	174	262	245	97	68								
Hispanic origin		2	8	3	3	2	11	13		2		4	2								
Not of Hispanic origin		53	15	62	90	73	264	434	174	260	245	93	66								
Other race		111	7	106	53	9	37	34	63	36	68	37	38								
Hispanic origin		110	6	90	52	5	31	33	62	33	37	33	38								
Not of Hispanic origin		1	1	16	1	4	6	1	1	3	4	4									

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.										Remainder of Shasta County	
	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)
RACE												
White	4 587	2 151	4 806	5 235	6 013	603	722	211	—	11	7	1 431
Black	4 241	2 081	4 449	4 931	5 783	585	654	200	—	11	7	1 379
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	26	7	98	71	21	—	9	2	—	—	—	2
American Indian	100	35	108	96	90	10	50	5	—	—	—	32
Eskimo	100	35	105	97	89	10	50	5	—	—	—	32
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	161	11	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	160	11	96	86	75	3	5	—	—	—	—	13
Chinese	2	5	89	80	72	3	2	—	—	—	—	12
Filipino	1	1	5	28	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Japanese	6	2	2	13	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	2
Asian Indian	3	1	4	3	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Korean	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vietnamese	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	12	—	19	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	125	2	44	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	2	—	10	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	1	—	7	6	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	1	—	7	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	59	17	55	51	42	5	4	4	—	—	—	5
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	4 587	2 151	4 806	5 235	6 013	603	722	211	—	11	7	1 431
Hispanic origin (of any race)	175	72	216	220	191	32	21	7	—	—	—	28
Mexican	124	36	149	132	136	22	18	7	—	—	—	14
Puerto Rican	1	3	6	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cuban	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	48	33	61	82	49	10	3	—	—	—	—	10
Not of Hispanic origin	4 412	2 079	4 590	5 015	5 822	571	701	204	—	11	7	1 403
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	4 587	2 151	4 806	5 235	6 013	603	722	211	—	11	7	1 431
White	4 241	2 081	4 449	4 931	5 783	585	654	200	—	11	7	1 379
Hispanic origin	106	56	143	169	147	37	16	3	—	—	—	22
Not of Hispanic origin	4 135	2 025	4 306	4 762	5 638	558	638	197	—	11	7	1 357
Black	26	7	98	71	21	—	9	2	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	25	7	94	71	21	—	9	2	—	—	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	35	108	96	90	10	50	5	—	—	—	32
Hispanic origin	11	—	13	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	89	35	95	95	87	10	50	5	—	—	—	30
Asian or Pacific Islander	161	11	96	86	75	3	5	—	—	—	—	13
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	161	11	95	85	71	3	4	—	—	—	—	13
Other race	59	17	55	51	42	5	4	4	—	—	—	5
Hispanic origin	57	15	37	49	37	5	4	4	—	—	—	4
Not of Hispanic origin	2	2	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Shasta County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	
RACE												
All persons	196	2 301	178	1 467	27	23	613	4 738	2 728	7 474	6 979	
White	187	2 124	178	1 333	27	23	605	4 576	2 583	6 930	6 741	
Black	3	58	—	10	—	—	—	15	6	30	18	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	58	—	110	—	—	7	110	107	352	135	
American Indian	—	53	—	110	—	—	7	109	106	348	133	
Eskimo	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	
Asian	6	51	—	—	—	—	—	19	15	55	48	
Chinese	6	46	—	5	—	—	—	19	15	52	36	
Filipino	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	8	3	
Japanese	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	9	4	
Asian Indian	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	
Korean	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	3	
Vietnamese	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Hmong	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	
Laotian	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Other Asian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Pacific Islander	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	
Hawaiian	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Other Pacific Islander	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Other race	—	10	—	9	—	—	1	18	17	107	37	
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	196	2 301	178	1 467	27	23	613	4 738	2 728	7 474	6 979	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	52	3	54	—	1	34	165	81	244	244	
Mexican	2	18	3	24	—	1	17	112	66	250	151	
Puerto Rican	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	12	2	2	5	
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	
Other Hispanic	—	24	—	29	—	—	17	41	13	94	80	
Not of Hispanic origin	194	2 249	175	1 413	27	22	579	4 573	2 647	7 125	6 735	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	196	2 301	178	1 467	27	23	613	4 738	2 728	7 474	6 979	
White	187	2 124	178	1 333	27	23	605	4 576	2 583	6 930	6 741	
Hispanic origin	2	38	3	36	—	1	33	133	54	208	202	
Not of Hispanic origin	185	2 086	175	1 297	27	22	572	4 443	2 579	6 722	6 539	
Black	3	58	—	10	—	—	—	15	6	30	18	
Hispanic origin	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3	55	—	10	—	—	—	15	6	27	18	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	58	—	9	—	—	7	110	107	352	135	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10	30	7	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	58	—	9	—	—	7	96	97	322	128	
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	51	—	101	—	—	—	19	15	55	48	
Hispanic origin	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	6	49	—	5	—	—	—	19	15	53	47	
Other race	—	10	—	9	—	—	1	18	17	107	37	
Hispanic origin	—	9	—	9	—	—	1	18	17	106	34	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Remainder of Shasta County—Con.

RACE	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128.97	Tract 128.98
All persons	4 198	4 732	4 702	4 436	11 052	3 720	1 709	9 707	8 156		
White	4 069	4 428	4 441	4 230	10 494	3 576	1 643	9 222	7 636		
Black	29	18	45	16	10	9	6	80	13		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	70	182	131	143	351	98	50	263	322		
American Indian	66	182	131	143	348	97	50	262	319		
Eskimo	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3		
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	45	20	10	65	29	2	71	34		
Asian	22	42	16	7	55	24	2	59	28		
Chinese	2	1	1	—	—	3	—	9	3		
Japanese	6	3	9	4	8	5	—	22	6		
Korean Indian	—	8	—	—	29	—	1	12	3		
Vietnamese	2	4	—	—	1	5	—	2	2		
Camodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6		
Hmong	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Laotian	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Thai	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—		
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pacific Islander	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hawaiian	—	3	4	3	10	2	—	7	4		
Samoa	—	—	4	2	3	5	—	12	6		
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4		
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2		
Other race	7	59	65	43	106	14	8	71	151		
HISPANIC ORIGIN	4 198	4 732	4 702	4 436	11 052	3 720	1 709	9 707	8 156		
All persons	116	234	205	166	442	94	47	322	381		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	64	169	165	123	299	59	36	227	313		
Mexican	—	14	3	7	7	—	2	7	5		
Puerto Rican	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—		
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Hispanic	46	51	37	36	130	34	9	86	63		
Not of Hispanic origin	4 082	4 498	4 497	4 270	10 610	3 626	1 662	9 385	7 775		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	4 198	4 732	4 702	4 436	11 052	3 720	1 709	9 707	8 156		
White	4 069	4 428	4 441	4 230	10 494	3 576	1 643	9 222	7 636		
Hispanic origin	29	18	45	16	10	9	6	80	13		
Black	70	182	131	143	351	98	50	263	322		
Not of Hispanic origin	66	182	131	143	348	97	50	262	319		
Hispanic origin	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3		
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	23	45	20	10	65	29	2	71	34		
Hispanic origin	22	42	16	7	55	24	2	59	28		
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hispanic origin	6	3	9	4	8	5	—	22	6		
Not of Hispanic origin	—	8	—	—	29	—	1	12	3		
Hispanic origin	2	4	—	—	1	5	—	2	2		
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6		
Hispanic origin	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hispanic origin	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County						
		Total	Redding city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
All housing units	60 552	60 552	27 238	1 660	3 011	4 267	3 727	1 565	2 333	778
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	55 966	55 966	26 105	1 607	2 829	4 091	3 436	1 515	2 236	766
Owner-occupied housing units	36 123	36 123	13 959	747	1 928	2 136	2 207	655	1 603	592
Percent of occupied housing units	64.5	64.5	53.5	46.5	68.2	52.2	64.2	43.2	71.7	77.3
White	35 018	35 018	13 578	735	1 858	2 081	2 141	641	1 534	578
Black	126	126	66	1	18	5	24	4	10	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	666	666	165	6	24	19	26	6	45	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	157	157	98	2	22	22	13	2	5	4
Other race	156	156	52	3	6	9	3	2	9	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	854	854	329	19	51	54	43	11	44	11
White, not of Hispanic origin	34 349	34 349	13 311	719	1 814	2 039	2 105	632	1 504	571
Renter-occupied housing units	19 843	19 843	12 146	860	901	1 955	1 229	860	633	174
White	18 351	18 351	11 171	773	805	1 842	1 151	810	564	168
Black	186	186	156	7	21	19	7	8	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	685	685	342	30	30	34	42	19	24	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	404	404	361	45	38	45	18	15	27	—
Other race	217	217	116	5	7	15	11	8	12	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	730	730	438	19	25	63	49	27	25	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	17 887	17 887	10 876	762	789	1 795	1 114	792	552	164
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	4 586	4 586	1 133	53	182	176	291	50	97	12
For sale only	556	556	207	2	73	41	55	8	11	—
For rent	824	824	377	26	34	51	82	23	15	2
Rented or sold, not occupied	464	464	197	8	27	34	85	11	23	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1 590	1 590	110	5	13	33	23	3	10	1
For migrant workers	29	29	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	1 123	1 123	242	12	35	16	46	5	38	8
Boarded up	74	74	24	—	—	1	1	—	3	—
ROOMS										
1 room	1 235	1 235	591	5	36	146	36	34	94	—
2 rooms	2 888	2 888	1 409	93	98	389	128	125	72	2
3 rooms	5 863	5 863	2 699	145	198	487	311	167	177	21
4 rooms	13 223	13 223	5 889	481	429	1 090	776	373	373	45
5 rooms	15 511	15 511	6 719	403	610	955	1 066	340	599	198
6 rooms	12 334	12 334	5 792	325	855	749	894	244	576	291
7 rooms	5 592	5 592	2 498	121	436	282	331	146	260	121
8 or more rooms	3 906	3 906	1 664	87	349	169	185	136	182	100
Median, all housing units	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.7	4.5	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.6	4.6	5.1	4.9	5.2	6.0
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.7	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.1	5.4	5.5	6.1	5.6	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.4	5.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	38 260	38 260	16 430	870	2 434	1 501	2 193	807	1 761	758
1, attached	1 289	1 289	779	96	38	145	85	48	39	14
2	1 135	1 135	786	50	25	86	42	63	24	2
3 or 4	3 372	3 372	2 788	188	112	842	277	230	20	—
5 to 9	2 087	2 087	1 708	106	92	305	271	105	5	—
10 to 19	1 208	1 208	924	57	128	138	110	35	2	—
20 to 49	861	861	749	28	51	111	—	94	15	—
50 or more	712	712	656	192	—	181	—	91	59	—
Mobile home or trailer	11 260	11 260	2 241	56	119	938	745	75	400	3
Other	368	368	177	17	12	20	4	17	8	1
Occupied housing units	55 966	55 966	26 105	1 607	2 829	4 091	3 436	1 515	2 236	766
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	12 507	12 507	6 694	349	555	1 371	752	400	411	89
2 persons	20 649	20 649	9 460	652	1 018	1 593	1 292	575	814	299
3 persons	9 347	9 347	4 314	263	498	552	612	234	411	152
4 persons	7 977	7 977	3 408	190	500	364	498	191	362	136
5 persons	3 484	3 484	1 401	80	173	124	200	74	152	61
6 or more persons	2 002	2 002	828	73	85	87	82	41	86	29
Median, occupied housing units	2.25	2.25	2.17	2.20	2.34	1.92	2.25	2.12	2.37	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.25	2.25	2.20	2.22	2.38	2.01	2.24	2.15	2.32	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.25	2.25	2.13	2.17	2.24	1.79	2.26	2.09	2.60	3.26
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	53 185	53 185	24 932	1 520	2 721	3 944	3 326	1 455	2 102	753
1.01 to 1.50	1 767	1 767	710	54	59	92	76	43	69	10
1.51 or more	1 014	1 014	463	33	49	55	34	17	65	3
Mean .....	.51	.51	.50	.52	.47	.47	.50	.49	.52	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	24 472	24 472	11 292	639	1 750	1 249	1 479	557	1 204	556
Less than \$20,000	164	164	44	—	16	5	2	2	7	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	672	672	139	3	22	13	18	6	16	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3 097	3 097	865	21	70	63	59	75	101	17
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 541	5 541	2 526	139	132	169	280	108	315	102
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4 969	4 969	2 716	209	298	269	318	93	297	172
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6 500	6 500	3 509	218	694	563	543	185	297	172
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2 172	2 172	902	25	293	118	155	54	128	47
\$200,000 to \$249,999	709	709	303	8	119	33	57	12	24	17
\$250,000 to \$299,999	318	318	120	5	42	9	23	7	10	12
\$300,000 or more	330	330	168	11	64	7	24	15	9	14
Median (dollars)	90 600	90 600	95 000	95 300	121 100	107 400	104 900	99 000	88 600	97 600
Mean (dollars)	104 700	104 700	108 300	107 000	138 000	113 000	117 100	114 000	103 200	117 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	19 167	19 167	12 020	852	891	1 948	1 218	856	617	168
Median contract rent (dollars)	356	356	369	397	347	368	415	392	365	593
Mean contract rent (dollars)	374	374	399	421	388	414	428	473	385	548
With meals included in rent	314	314	297	—	1	94	1	93	2	8
Mean contract rent (dollars)	837	837	867	1 250	487	992	1 187	1 119	594	756
No meals included in rent	18 131	18 131	11 528	831	852	1 835	1 200	748	583	158
No cash rent	722	722	195	19	38	19	17	15	32	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County—Con.							Redding city, Shasta County		
	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 123	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 933	2 362	2 147	1 430	2 974	1 503	4 173	814	1 162	1 656
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 861	2 267	2 034	1 346	2 837	1 439	3 948	767	1 117	1 604
Owner-occupied housing units.....	579	1 673	1 717	987	1 753	1 272	3 125	156	493	744
Percent of occupied housing units.....	31.1	73.8	84.4	73.3	61.8	88.4	79.2	20.3	44.1	46.4
White.....	569	1 633	1 670	951	1 660	1 245	3 009	153	485	732
Black.....	1	2	—	3	4	10	8	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	7	20	37	31	64	12	82	2	4	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	10	4	—	8	3	7	1	4	2
Other race.....	—	8	6	2	17	2	19	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	39	40	18	52	24	99	2	11	19
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	560	1 602	1 637	936	1 629	1 223	2 933	151	474	716
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 282	594	317	359	1 084	167	823	611	624	860
White.....	1 188	574	299	333	993	163	768	556	589	773
Black.....	28	3	2	2	3	—	7	7	8	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	33	8	14	16	65	3	38	22	12	30
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	19	6	1	4	8	1	7	17	12	45
Other race.....	14	3	—	4	15	—	8	9	3	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	55	19	10	9	32	7	29	27	11	19
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 153	558	291	329	979	157	749	541	581	762
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	72	95	113	84	137	64	225	47	45	52
For sale only.....	13	24	27	22	20	9	37	1	6	2
For rent.....	31	28	17	19	50	10	31	20	14	26
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	12	11	10	11	15	40	2	3	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	12	2	27	16	6	6	25	4	10	5
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	10	29	31	17	50	21	91	20	12	11
Boarded up.....	2	—	2	2	7	1	7	11	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	13	1	42	12	39	10	59	133	15	5
2 rooms.....	99	6	59	60	127	24	154	105	70	93
3 rooms.....	235	66	123	158	328	52	340	174	204	145
4 rooms.....	719	173	393	372	789	137	981	191	319	480
5 rooms.....	407	821	511	378	1 024	281	1 066	108	260	403
6 rooms.....	244	669	515	245	474	417	925	59	188	322
7 rooms.....	157	349	309	130	131	293	401	29	74	121
8 or more rooms.....	59	277	195	75	62	289	247	15	32	87
Median, all housing units.....	4.4	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	6.1	5.0	3.5	4.4	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.6	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.7	6.2	5.1	3.5	4.5	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	6.1	5.0	3.5	4.4	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.0	6.2	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	5.1	4.6	4.0	4.1	5.0	4.3	3.3	3.8	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	645	2 200	1 322	899	2 232	1 247	2 350	239	669	866
1, attached.....	59	36	14	36	46	7	56	18	22	96
2.....	93	25	10	9	68	2	37	43	26	50
3 or 4.....	440	57	—	48	137	—	14	95	74	188
5 to 9.....	326	—	5	12	29	—	10	103	52	106
10 to 19.....	100	1	—	11	41	—	—	89	64	57
20 to 49.....	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	123	28
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	71	192
Mobile home or trailer.....	120	38	791	409	405	242	1 691	47	38	56
Other.....	9	5	5	6	16	5	15	44	21	17
Occupied housing units.....	1 861	2 267	2 034	1 346	2 837	1 439	3 948	767	1 117	1 604
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	491	281	383	269	594	159	625	408	533	348
2 persons.....	659	804	836	525	948	559	1 436	183	363	651
3 persons.....	313	437	325	259	512	266	742	85	114	263
4 persons.....	245	448	263	184	466	262	675	36	65	189
5 persons.....	91	198	144	70	188	125	296	28	29	80
6 or more persons.....	62	99	83	39	129	68	174	27	13	73
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.17	2.61	2.26	2.27	2.37	2.51	2.44	1.50—	1.57	2.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.15	2.47	2.22	2.20	2.31	2.48	2.37	1.68	1.80	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.18	3.13	2.54	2.54	2.51	2.83	2.89	1.50—	1.50—	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 770	2 193	1 958	1 270	2 647	1 404	3 704	705	1 096	1 517
1.01 to 1.50.....	62	60	56	56	139	22	170	28	10	54
1.51 or more.....	29	14	20	20	51	13	74	34	11	33
Mean.....	.53	.50	.48	.52	.58	.47	.55	.55	.41	.52
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	442	1 532	976	624	1 423	892	1 557	98	417	637
Less than \$20,000.....	3	—	2	8	26	4	19	2	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	5	4	10	32	119	6	36	11	6	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	33	92	70	87	470	18	177	21	77	21
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	118	323	128	131	514	59	360	34	194	139
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	151	346	190	147	204	128	385	19	95	208
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	115	485	404	156	73	351	430	6	35	218
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	14	164	125	46	13	197	106	1	7	25
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	62	29	10	1	71	26	1	1	8
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	28	8	4	2	28	10	1	1	5
\$300,000 or more.....	1	28	10	3	1	30	8	2	—	10
Median (dollars).....	88 700	100 100	109 900	87 400	63 100	132 600	90 400	70 600	74 600	95 200
Mean (dollars).....	91 900	117 000	116 800	94 700	65 900	145 700	97 600	81 300	77 700	106 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 280	575	296	353	1 074	149	772	605	615	852
Median contract rent (dollars).....	365	507	337	348	316	406	337	292	302	397
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	377	519	370	359	324	446	349	316	318	421
With meals included in rent.....	3	1	—	1	4	—	2	69	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	475	1 250	—	413	238	—	288	494	544	1 250
No meals included in rent.....	1 269	567	271	328	1 030	137	714	527	606	831
No cash rent.....	8	7	25	24	40	12	56	9	7	19

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113
All housing units.....	1 580	1 786	2 455	4 167	2 889	1 483	1 811	767	1 924	2 004
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 538	1 714	2 325	3 999	2 667	1 435	1 740	756	1 853	1 959
Owner-occupied housing units.....	856	625	1 519	2 066	1 606	608	1 185	590	575	1 030
Percent of occupied housing units.....	55.7	36.5	65.3	51.7	60.2	42.4	68.1	78.0	31.0	52.6
White.....	841	606	1 463	2 013	1 562	594	1 145	576	565	991
Black.....	3	3	18	4	10	4	7	2	1	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	9	10	15	19	21	6	22	3	7	10
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	4	18	21	12	2	4	4	2	13
Other race.....	3	2	5	9	1	2	7	5	—	6
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	22	17	45	54	35	11	29	11	9	19
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	822	591	1 424	1 971	1 531	585	1 127	569	556	978
Renter-occupied housing units.....	682	1 089	806	1 933	1 061	827	555	166	1 278	929
White.....	560	979	715	1 820	999	777	497	160	1 184	867
Black.....	8	21	20	19	4	8	6	—	28	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	31	43	28	34	31	19	14	6	33	26
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	78	30	37	45	17	15	27	—	19	12
Other race.....	5	16	6	15	10	8	11	—	14	10
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	33	48	20	63	45	27	24	4	55	37
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	535	952	703	1 773	966	759	485	156	1 149	840
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	42	72	130	168	222	48	71	11	71	45
For sale only.....	3	10	44	40	40	8	5	—	13	8
For rent.....	9	36	30	50	74	21	13	2	31	20
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	6	25	34	59	11	20	1	6	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	2	8	32	17	3	6	1	12	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	25	18	23	12	32	5	27	7	9	7
Boarded up.....	6	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	30	67	28	145	33	34	77	—	12	8
2 rooms.....	74	124	79	386	115	122	47	2	99	71
3 rooms.....	183	302	168	467	243	166	135	21	234	152
4 rooms.....	303	466	337	1 057	588	359	300	37	718	494
5 rooms.....	386	342	485	935	835	317	511	196	404	612
6 rooms.....	341	239	721	733	716	227	471	290	243	464
7 rooms.....	164	118	355	276	244	139	177	121	156	139
8 or more rooms.....	99	128	282	168	115	119	93	100	58	64
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	4.4	5.7	4.5	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.9	4.4	5.0
Mean, all housing units.....	5.0	4.6	5.6	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.1	6.1	4.6	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	4.4	5.7	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.9	4.4	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.7	4.1	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 252	1 081	1 996	1 466	1 663	755	1 371	752	636	1 220
1, attached.....	60	78	36	145	77	47	37	9	59	57
2.....	98	120	25	86	40	61	24	2	93	88
3 or 4.....	81	144	112	842	274	209	20	—	440	210
5 to 9.....	44	140	92	305	271	105	5	—	326	148
10 to 19.....	12	120	128	138	110	32	2	—	100	60
20 to 49.....	—	90	51	111	—	94	15	—	141	22
50 or more.....	—	—	—	181	—	91	59	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	24	2	6	874	450	75	270	3	120	195
Other.....	9	11	9	19	4	14	8	1	9	4
Occupied housing units.....	1 538	1 714	2 325	3 999	2 667	1 435	1 740	756	1 853	1 959
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	327	604	480	1 341	591	380	343	87	490	420
2 persons.....	521	563	830	1 553	1 026	536	653	296	656	680
3 persons.....	257	277	411	541	487	226	316	150	311	352
4 persons.....	253	147	405	359	372	182	254	134	244	283
5 persons.....	94	67	137	121	144	70	112	60	91	143
6 or more persons.....	86	56	62	84	47	41	62	29	61	81
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.35	1.95	2.32	1.92	2.22	2.13	2.31	2.48	2.17	2.32
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.27	2.01	2.36	2.01	2.21	2.15	2.22	2.36	2.15	2.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.49	1.90	2.23	1.79	2.24	2.11	2.63	3.27	2.18	2.57
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 413	1 616	2 241	3 855	2 590	1 375	1 632	743	1 763	1 847
1.01 to 1.50.....	51	56	44	91	52	43	53	10	61	81
1.51 or more.....	74	42	40	53	25	17	55	3	29	31
Mean.....	.54	.49	.46	.47	.50	.50	.52	.47	.53	.54
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	777	566	1 454	1 227	1 140	516	921	555	438	809
Less than \$20,000.....	4	6	7	5	2	2	5	1	3	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	19	21	12	13	6	6	14	2	5	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	123	89	44	60	34	72	81	17	33	85
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	204	168	110	161	202	103	295	102	118	341
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	183	132	261	267	249	84	267	172	150	235
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	181	104	614	556	452	172	199	171	114	124
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	25	29	228	116	115	50	54	47	12	7
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	20	12	90	33	38	12	4	17	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	5	2	34	9	18	5	1	12	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	13	3	54	7	24	10	1	14	1	—
Median (dollars).....	83 900	79 900	120 900	107 600	106 900	98 200	83 900	97 500	88 500	77 200
Mean (dollars).....	96 300	89 500	138 300	113 300	119 300	110 300	91 500	117 100	91 500	81 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	671	1 067	801	1 926	1 056	823	543	160	1 276	920
Median contract rent (dollars).....	310	317	348	369	432	390	368	609	365	390
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	330	330	390	415	438	474	386	563	378	411
With meals included in rent.....	1	19	1	94	1	93	1	8	3	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	50	515	487	992	187	1 119	875	756	475	1 250
No meals included in rent.....	653	1 022	771	1 813	1 047	718	526	150	1 266	906
No cash rent.....	17	26	29	19	8	12	16	2	7	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.						Remainder of Shasta County			
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 151	218	281	86	—	4	4	556	100	838
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 064	212	270	81	—	4	3	504	92	769
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 500	190	164	50	—	2	3	409	70	601
Percent of occupied housing units.....	72.7	89.6	60.7	61.7	—	50.0	100.0	81.2	76.1	78.2
White.....	1 462	186	155	47	—	2	3	395	68	579
Black.....	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	18	3	7	3	—	—	—	9	—	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1
Other race.....	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	34	9	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 436	177	154	47	—	2	3	390	68	574
Renter-occupied housing units.....	564	22	106	31	—	2	—	95	22	168
White.....	546	22	96	29	—	2	—	90	22	152
Black.....	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	11
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other race.....	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	18	1	4	2	—	—	—	5	—	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	530	21	93	28	—	2	—	86	22	148
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	87	6	11	5	—	—	1	52	8	69
For sale only.....	24	1	2	—	—	—	—	29	1	15
For rent.....	25	1	5	—	—	—	—	4	1	8
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	26
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant.....	27	1	1	5	—	—	1	12	4	14
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	8	1	3
2 rooms.....	5	3	9	5	—	—	—	19	3	13
3 rooms.....	61	6	32	5	—	1	—	30	20	68
4 rooms.....	140	6	73	21	—	—	1	92	33	188
5 rooms.....	770	50	78	26	—	1	—	125	20	231
6 rooms.....	601	73	60	20	—	1	3	134	16	178
7 rooms.....	313	45	19	7	—	1	—	81	6	87
8 or more rooms.....	261	34	7	2	—	—	—	67	1	70
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	6.1	4.8	5.0	—	5.5	5.8	5.5	4.3	5.1
Mean, all housing units.....	5.9	6.1	4.8	4.9	—	5.3	5.5	5.6	4.5	5.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.7	6.1	4.8	5.0	—	5.5	5.8	5.5	4.4	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	6.2	5.3	5.3	—	6.5	5.8	5.8	4.5	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.2	3.9	4.7	—	4.0	—	4.1	4.1	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	2 024	211	169	57	—	3	4	438	35	530
1, attached.....	33	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	8
2.....	25	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3 or 4.....	57	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
5 to 9.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	6	2	45	28	—	—	—	113	64	295
Other.....	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 064	212	270	81	—	4	3	504	92	769
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	258	31	39	14	—	—	1	75	30	161
2 persons.....	728	85	102	32	—	2	1	188	40	266
3 persons.....	404	31	70	18	—	1	—	87	11	125
4 persons.....	407	30	37	10	—	1	1	95	5	126
5 persons.....	182	24	15	4	—	—	—	36	3	56
6 or more persons.....	85	11	7	3	—	—	—	23	3	35
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.61	2.38	2.44	2.33	—	2.50	2.00	2.44	1.90	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.46	2.36	2.35	2.23	—	2.50	2.00	2.45	1.89	2.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.16	2.70	2.65	2.56	—	3.00	—	2.35	1.93	2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 997	211	250	77	—	4	3	480	89	736
1.01 to 1.50.....	55	1	16	4	—	—	—	15	1	24
1.51 or more.....	12	—	4	—	—	—	—	9	2	9
Mean.....	.49	.46	.55	.53	—	.52	.44	.51	.47	.51
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 402	177	123	34	—	1	2	296	22	339
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	9	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	10	—	12
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	84	1	15	8	—	—	—	26	3	25
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	292	19	33	10	—	1	—	22	8	78
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	313	30	43	8	—	—	1	37	2	69
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	444	92	26	1	—	—	—	80	7	91
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	154	26	2	4	—	—	—	65	2	40
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	59	5	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	19
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$300,000 or more.....	28	1	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—
Median (dollars).....	100 800	121 300	84 000	71 700	—	72 500	250 000	122 400	80 000	95 500
Mean (dollars).....	117 800	125 600	86 700	78 200	—	72 500	272 500	136 400	94 100	109 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	548	22	105	28	—	2	—	90	22	162
Median contract rent (dollars).....	510	437	365	356	—	213	—	324	338	338
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	525	456	364	352	—	213	—	376	315	360
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	1 250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	541	22	101	27	—	1	—	81	22	153
No cash rent.....	6	—	4	1	—	1	—	9	—	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)
All housing units.....	82	522	11	9	211	1 929	1 149	2 888	2 815	1 503
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	80	496	10	8	203	1 822	1 076	2 756	2 590	1 439
Percent of occupied housing units.....	58.8	84.3	20.0	50.0	85.2	83.8	76.5	61.8	82.4	88.4
White.....	47	389	2	4	171	1 484	796	1 613	2 077	1 245
Black.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	23	—	—	2	34	24	61	40	12
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	6	3
Other race.....	—	2	—	—	—	6	1	17	6	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	15	—	—	5	31	16	52	51	24
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	47	377	2	4	166	1 460	782	1 582	2 034	1 223
Renter-occupied housing units.....	33	78	8	4	30	295	253	1 053	456	167
White.....	33	67	8	4	28	277	237	964	438	163
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	10	—	—	1	14	10	65	11	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	2	1
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	14	5	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	—	—	1	9	5	30	16	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	33	67	8	4	28	270	236	951	428	157
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	2	26	1	1	8	107	73	132	225	64
For sale only.....	—	6	—	—	—	26	20	20	23	9
For rent.....	2	2	—	—	3	16	14	50	25	10
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	3	—	—	3	9	10	11	17	15
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	4	—	—	—	26	13	6	118	6
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other vacant.....	—	11	1	1	2	30	16	45	41	21
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	7	2	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	17	—	1	1	41	9	39	54	10
2 rooms.....	3	25	—	—	—	56	51	122	128	24
3 rooms.....	1	42	—	1	5	117	126	323	236	52
4 rooms.....	14	73	8	1	33	387	299	768	534	137
5 rooms.....	23	88	2	3	51	461	300	998	769	281
6 rooms.....	17	105	1	1	68	442	185	454	592	417
7 rooms.....	7	83	—	1	36	264	111	124	295	293
8 or more rooms.....	17	89	—	1	16	161	68	60	207	289
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.7	4.2	5.0	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.7	5.1	6.1
Mean, all housing units.....	5.9	5.6	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.1	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.7	4.2	5.2	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.7	5.1	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	6.0	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.3	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.3	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	52	390	6	9	176	1 111	730	2 175	1 509	1 247
1, attached.....	—	2	5	—	3	11	35	45	26	7
2.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	68	9	2
3 or 4.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	6	137	6	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	29	7	—
10 to 19.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	8	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	130	—	—	32	789	364	377	1 231	242
Other.....	3	—	—	—	—	5	5	16	19	5
Occupied housing units.....	80	496	10	8	203	1 822	1 076	2 756	2 590	1 439
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	20	68	2	1	23	352	230	580	442	159
2 persons.....	39	161	3	3	76	751	423	916	1 017	559
3 persons.....	8	95	2	2	33	294	189	494	445	266
4 persons.....	9	108	2	1	41	233	147	456	410	262
5 persons.....	4	40	1	—	16	120	55	184	178	125
6 or more persons.....	—	24	—	1	14	72	32	126	98	68
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.01	2.70	2.50	2.50	2.58	2.24	2.23	2.37	2.34	2.51
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.10	2.77	1.50	2.50	2.62	2.21	2.17	2.32	2.32	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.87	2.40	3.00	2.50	2.39	2.53	2.48	2.51	2.46	2.83
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	80	470	10	7	196	1 747	1 020	2 570	2 451	1 404
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	16	—	1	5	55	40	135	71	22
1.51 or more.....	—	10	—	—	2	20	16	51	68	13
Mean.....	.38	.53	.61	.58	.53	.48	.51	.58	.52	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	41	283	1	4	130	799	501	1 389	1 014	892
Less than \$20,000.....	—	2	—	—	—	2	6	25	3	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	2	—	—	—	9	31	117	13	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	3	20	—	—	8	69	72	462	45	18
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	5	20	—	—	31	109	78	504	124	59
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	9	30	—	1	33	160	104	196	162	128
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	13	98	1	1	41	312	130	72	364	351
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	4	74	—	2	10	99	44	9	200	197
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	20	—	—	3	24	9	1	57	71
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	9	—	—	4	6	4	2	28	28
\$300,000 or more.....	5	8	—	—	—	9	1	1	18	30
Median (dollars).....	109 700	134 100	137 500	137 500	94 600	107 100	89 300	62 900	119 700	132 600
Mean (dollars).....	160 700	141 300	137 500	133 100	107 800	114 900	96 600	65 600	131 100	145 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	33	74	8	4	27	274	248	1 046	434	149
Median contract rent (dollars).....	435	319	219	313	388	331	330	314	336	406
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	431	379	250	313	397	363	356	323	366	446
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	313	—	—	—	—	413	238	1 250	—
No meals included in rent.....	30	57	8	3	26	249	227	1 003	378	137
No cash rent.....	3	16	—	1	1	25	20	39	55	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128.97	Tract 128.98
All housing units.....	1 795	1 940	1 737	4 169	1 592	1 151	4 676	3 636	—	1
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 729	1 885	1 653	3 944	1 360	738	3 619	3 085	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	787	1 244	1 190	3 123	1 073	544	2 868	2 149	—	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	45.5	66.0	72.0	79.2	78.9	73.7	79.2	69.7	—	—
White.....	749	1 203	1 159	3 007	1 043	533	2 794	2 079	—	—
Black.....	2	5	2	8	—	—	3	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	28	22	21	82	21	8	55	54	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	—	—	7	—	—	12	2	—	—
Other race.....	5	11	8	19	4	3	4	13	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	23	33	29	99	20	11	52	50	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	730	1 182	1 141	2 931	1 028	525	2 748	2 041	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	942	641	463	821	287	194	751	936	—	—
White.....	887	608	432	766	274	180	700	850	—	—
Black.....	2	8	1	2	—	2	5	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	36	16	19	38	9	11	37	50	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	8	—	1	7	3	—	2	5	—	—
Other race.....	9	9	10	8	1	1	7	30	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	41	23	19	29	10	8	24	60	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	856	595	423	747	268	174	686	824	—	—
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	66	55	84	225	232	413	1 057	551	—	1
For sale only.....	7	5	12	37	29	22	57	31	—	—
For rent.....	32	19	18	31	13	30	79	90	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	5	8	40	11	9	67	25	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	11	16	25	90	309	646	196	—	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	1	1	6	1	3	12	—	—
Other vacant.....	20	15	29	91	83	42	205	197	—	—
Boarded up.....	—	2	3	7	6	—	11	5	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	13	15	31	59	80	59	148	55	—	—
2 rooms.....	150	46	67	154	108	87	292	130	—	—
3 rooms.....	274	196	159	339	153	148	519	355	—	—
4 rooms.....	510	500	427	981	320	274	976	778	—	—
5 rooms.....	518	647	479	1 065	345	288	1 169	928	—	1
6 rooms.....	231	343	356	924	271	166	860	801	—	—
7 rooms.....	70	115	144	400	157	75	392	353	—	—
8 or more rooms.....	29	78	74	247	158	54	320	236	—	—
Median, all housing units.....	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.0	—	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.1	—	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.1	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.4	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2	—	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 044	1 183	1 132	2 347	1 074	844	3 206	2 587	—	1
1, attached.....	124	100	16	56	10	5	26	28	—	—
2.....	62	43	20	37	6	7	6	29	—	—
3 or 4.....	205	66	11	14	4	4	1	106	—	—
5 to 9.....	201	67	12	10	—	—	—	47	—	—
10 to 19.....	105	93	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—
20 to 49.....	36	—	37	—	—	—	—	39	—	—
50 or more.....	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	10	317	499	1 691	484	283	1 398	700	—	—
Other.....	8	15	10	14	14	8	39	26	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 729	1 885	1 653	3 944	1 360	738	3 619	3 085	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	437	518	334	625	267	177	665	646	—	—
2 persons.....	476	644	619	1 434	511	354	1 543	1 165	—	—
3 persons.....	321	289	296	741	227	93	563	452	—	—
4 persons.....	285	248	221	674	197	66	488	494	—	—
5 persons.....	141	119	128	296	105	37	222	217	—	—
6 or more persons.....	69	67	55	174	53	11	138	111	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.40	2.16	2.30	2.44	2.31	2.04	2.24	2.27	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.41	2.11	2.24	2.37	2.30	2.01	2.20	2.24	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.39	2.33	2.56	2.89	2.37	2.23	2.49	2.38	—	—
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 612	1 798	1 579	3 700	1 274	698	3 402	2 927	—	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	84	61	52	170	61	24	121	99	—	—
1.51 or more.....	33	26	22	74	25	16	96	59	—	—
Mean.....	.61	.51	.53	.55	.51	.49	.51	.51	—	—
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	736	880	687	1 556	539	313	1 262	1 494	—	—
Less than \$20,000.....	2	7	6	19	3	3	17	12	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	45	43	37	36	20	22	52	78	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	301	251	96	177	46	38	138	434	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	288	293	206	359	72	55	270	414	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	62	126	149	385	71	58	271	199	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	29	96	129	430	134	84	295	233	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	7	40	54	106	83	32	125	77	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	9	6	26	45	14	48	25	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	7	2	10	42	4	23	13	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	8	2	8	23	3	23	9	—	—
Median (dollars).....	60 900	67 000	79 800	90 400	123 200	90 700	89 900	69 100	—	—
Mean (dollars).....	64 300	81 800	89 500	97 600	140 800	105 900	108 500	84 100	—	—
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	932	627	438	770	224	155	575	855	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	327	337	322	338	315	266	319	278	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	320	326	324	349	326	300	324	280	—	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	2	1	2	2	—	3	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	119	313	288	263	—	162	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	918	608	396	713	189	139	483	783	—	—
No cash rent.....	14	17	41	55	33	16	89	72	—	—

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA		Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County							
	Redding, CA MSA	Total	Redding city		Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 110	Tract 117	Tract 123	
Occupied housing units -----	53 369	53 369	24 749		1 508	2 663	3 923	3 292	2 098	2 653	3 777	
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units-----	35 018	35 018	13 578		735	1 858	2 081	2 141	1 534	1 660	3 009	
Percent of occupied housing units-----	65.6	65.6	54.9		48.7	69.8	53.0	65.0	73.1	62.6	79.7	
Renter-occupied housing units-----	18 351	18 351	11 171		773	805	1 842	1 151	564	993	768	
Percent of occupied housing units-----	34.4	34.4	45.1		51.3	30.2	47.0	35.0	26.9	37.4	20.3	
ROOMS												
1 room-----	905	905	499		4	27	135	35	74	35	49	
2 rooms-----	2 318	2 318	1 231		80	179	357	113	61	95	134	
3 rooms-----	4 848	4 848	2 361		129	157	439	274	149	262	293	
4 rooms-----	11 486	11 486	5 256		417	374	992	687	327	709	873	
5 rooms-----	13 788	13 788	6 118		531	531	871	538	538	928	973	
6 rooms-----	11 246	11 246	5 369		309	760	705	785	537	445	856	
7 rooms-----	5 171	5 171	2 340		115	244	264	281	242	121	375	
8 or more rooms-----	3 607	3 607	1 575		85	326	160	166	170	58	224	
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.0	5.0	4.8		5.7	5.7	4.5	5.1	5.3	4.7	5.1	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.5	5.5	5.7		5.7	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.3	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.1	4.1	4.1		4.1	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.3	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached-----	33 912	33 912	15 104		815	2 171	1 395	1 919	1 609	2 012	2 141	
1, attached-----	1 137	1 137	685		90	35	128	38	31	40	49	
2 or 3-----	2 939	2 939	1 436		39	18	77	38	19	58	32	
3 or 4-----	2 936	2 936	2 488		143	71	78	247	20	122	9	
5 to 9-----	1 811	1 811	827		93	71	269	240	5	24	10	
10 to 19-----	1 068	1 068	474		32	114	103	107	2	27	—	
20 to 49-----	776	776	601		176	44	107	—	39	—	—	
50 or more-----	444	444	201		18	108	876	680	357	356	1 523	
Mobile home or trailer-----	9 818	9 818	1 139		35	11	20	3	8	14	13	
Other-----	288	288	—		16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person-----	12 058	12 058	6 465		338	531	1 334	725	391	557	602	
2 persons-----	19 986	19 986	9 121		632	968	1 548	1 249	777	913	1 376	
3 persons-----	8 897	8 897	4 092		244	467	529	593	395	470	713	
4 persons-----	7 527	7 527	3 192		178	475	337	468	332	429	640	
5 persons-----	3 235	3 235	1 278		74	157	113	187	136	174	280	
6 or more persons-----	1 666	1 666	601		42	65	62	70	67	110	166	
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.23	2.23	2.15		2.16	2.33	1.91	2.24	2.35	2.34	2.43	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.24	2.24	2.19		2.21	2.24	2.00	2.24	2.31	2.29	2.37	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.21	2.21	2.07		2.09	2.18	1.75	2.22	2.51	2.49	2.89	
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less-----	51 086	51 086	23 901		1 459	2 588	3 808	3 200	2 001	2 484	3 553	
1.01 to 1.50-----	1 548	1 548	580		37	49	72	64	33	126	156	
1.51 or more-----	740	740	268		12	26	43	28	44	45	68	
Mean-----	.50	.50	.48		.49	.46	.46	.49	.51	.57	.54	
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	23 735	23 735	10 976		630	1 685	1 208	1 440	1 156	1 351	1 505	
Less than \$20,000-----	154	154	41		—	15	5	2	7	23	18	
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	637	637	127		3	19	13	17	12	113	35	
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	2 963	2 963	837		21	64	61	55	98	443	173	
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	5 356	5 356	2 443		135	118	162	271	300	488	347	
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	4 838	4 838	2 655		208	291	263	311	286	197	370	
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	6 340	6 340	3 420		214	678	543	529	288	71	416	
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	2 127	2 127	880		25	117	114	152	223	12	103	
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	696	696	297		8	38	32	56	23	1	26	
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	308	308	115		5	117	8	24	10	2	10	
\$300,000 or more-----	316	316	161		11	58	7	23	9	1	7	
Median (dollars)-----	90 900	90 900	95 100		95 300	121 300	107 200	105 100	88 900	63 200	90 500	
Mean (dollars)-----	104 900	104 900	108 300		107 100	137 600	112 800	117 500	103 700	66 200	97 700	
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	17 714	17 714	11 053		766	795	1 835	1 140	548	983	724	
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	358	358	371		401	351	369	417	372	319	337	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	377	377	402		426	395	416	428	391	326	349	
With meals included in rent-----	308	308	292		2	1	93	1	2	3	2	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	842	842	871		1 250	487	989	187	594	288	288	
No meals included in rent-----	16 752	16 752	10 580		745	757	1 723	1 124	522	674	674	
No cash rent-----	654	654	181		19	37	19	15	24	37	48	

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County				Remainder of Shasta County				
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 126	Tract 127
Occupied housing units-----	1 505	1 401	1 585	2 178	3 833	2 577	3 773	3 494	2 929
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units-----	732	841	606	1 463	2 013	1 613	3 007	2 794	2 079
Percent of occupied housing units-----	48.6	60.0	38.2	67.2	52.5	62.6	79.7	80.0	71.0
Renter-occupied housing units-----	773	560	979	715	1 820	964	766	700	850
Percent of occupied housing units-----	51.4	40.0	61.8	32.8	47.5	37.4	20.3	20.0	29.0
ROOMS									
1 room-----	4	19	56	19	134	35	49	80	29
2 rooms-----	80	48	105	63	355	90	134	165	82
3 rooms-----	129	141	262	132	424	257	292	329	265
4 rooms-----	416	259	396	294	960	692	873	719	597
5 rooms-----	369	354	310	422	852	905	972	910	760
6 rooms-----	307	327	221	653	690	427	855	695	695
7 rooms-----	115	157	112	333	259	115	374	325	305
8 or more rooms-----	85	96	123	262	159	56	224	271	196
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1 detached-----	812	1 157	975	1 793	1 364	1 940	2 138	2 408	2 146
1 attached-----	90	55	107	34	198	39	49	18	22
2-----	39	74	103	16	77	58	32	5	58
3 or 4-----	143	53	123	91	758	122	9	1	85
5 to 9-----	93	30	114	71	269	24	10	—	31
10 to 19-----	52	4	112	114	121	27	—	—	21
20 to 49-----	27	—	77	44	103	—	—	—	36
50 or more-----	178	—	2	5	176	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	55	22	2	8	818	333	1 523	1 046	514
Other-----	16	6	10	—	19	14	12	16	16
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person-----	337	318	568	458	1 304	543	602	640	619
2 persons-----	631	500	535	787	1 508	881	1 374	1 513	1 131
3 persons-----	244	236	261	383	519	456	712	539	432
4 persons-----	177	234	130	385	332	420	639	465	462
5 persons-----	74	74	57	122	110	170	280	210	186
6 or more persons-----	42	39	43	43	60	107	166	127	87
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.16	2.26	1.92	2.30	1.91	2.35	2.43	2.23	2.25
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.21	2.27	2.02	2.35	2.01	2.37	2.20	2.22	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.09	2.26	1.83	2.16	1.75	2.49	2.89	2.47	2.35
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less-----	1 456	1 350	1 517	2 126	3 721	2 412	3 549	3 294	2 804
1.01 to 1.50-----	37	31	45	35	71	122	156	114	85
1.51 or more-----	12	20	23	17	41	43	68	86	40
Mean-----	.49	.49	.47	.45	.47	.57	.54	.51	.50
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	628	763	548	1 400	1 188	1 318	1 504	1 232	1 457
Less than \$20,000-----	3	4	5	6	5	22	15	12	12
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	21	18	19	11	13	111	35	51	76
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	123	123	87	39	436	436	173	131	416
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	135	198	163	98	156	478	346	268	405
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	207	180	128	254	536	189	370	262	462
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	214	180	101	602	536	70	416	290	230
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	25	23	28	223	112	8	103	123	76
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	8	20	12	88	32	26	26	25	25
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	5	5	2	30	8	2	10	22	13
\$300,000 or more-----	10	12	3	49	7	1	7	22	9
Median (dollars)-----	95 200	84 000	80 000	121 100	107 400	63 100	90 500	90 300	69 500
Mean (dollars)-----	106 600	96 000	89 900	137 700	113 100	65 800	97 700	108 700	84 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	766	550	960	710	1 813	957	772	535	773
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	401	315	318	353	370	318	338	322	279
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	426	335	331	398	418	326	350	325	283
With meals included in rent-----	2	1	18	1	93	3	2	3	—
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	1 250	50	522	487	989	288	162	162	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	745	536	918	681	1 701	673	455	711	711
No meals included in rent-----	19	13	24	28	19	37	47	77	62
No cash rent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA		Shasta County	
	Redding, CA MSA	Total	Redding city	
Occupied housing units -----	312	312	222	
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	126	126	66	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	40.4	40.4	29.7	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	186	186	156	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	59.6	59.6	70.3	
ROOMS				
1 room -----	9	9	5	
2 rooms -----	25	25	21	
3 rooms -----	29	29	23	
4 rooms -----	86	86	65	
5 rooms -----	76	76	39	
6 rooms -----	52	52	34	
7 rooms -----	22	22	7	
8 or more rooms -----	12	12	6	
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.6	4.6	4.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.6	5.5	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	4.1	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	166	166	107	
1, attached -----	10	10	9	
2 -----	14	14	13	
3 or 4 -----	45	45	43	
5 to 9 -----	15	15	15	
10 to 19 -----	19	19	18	
20 to 49 -----	6	6	6	
50 or more -----	11	11	7	
Mobile home or trailer -----	23	23	2	
Other -----	3	3	2	
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	73	73	51	
2 persons -----	83	83	59	
3 persons -----	56	56	43	
4 persons -----	36	36	28	
5 persons -----	34	34	22	
6 or more persons -----	30	30	19	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.50	2.50	2.52	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.71	2.71	2.65	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.39	2.39	2.48	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	278	278	199	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	21	21	14	
1.51 or more -----	13	13	9	
Mean -----	.67	.67	.66	
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	100	100	63	
Less than \$20,000 -----	2	2	2	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	5	5	4	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	18	18	8	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	26	26	21	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	23	23	16	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	17	17	9	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	1	1	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	3	2	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	2	2	
\$300,000 or more -----	3	3	2	
Median (dollars) -----	79 200	79 200	75 600	
Mean (dollars) -----	99 300	99 300	84 000	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	182	182	155	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	254	254	356	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	355	355	361	
With meals included in rent -----	---	---	---	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	---	---	---	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	---	---	---	
No meals included in rent -----	177	177	154	
No cash rent -----	5	5	1	

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Shasta County	
	Redding, CA MSA	Redding city
Occupied housing units	1 351	507
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	666	165
Percent of occupied housing units	49.3	32.5
Renter-occupied housing units	685	342
Percent of occupied housing units	50.7	67.5
ROOMS		
1 room	52	18
2 rooms	172	25
3 rooms	176	68
4 rooms	382	156
5 rooms	348	125
6 rooms	188	70
7 rooms	81	34
8 or more rooms	52	11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.5	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	728	254
1, attached	35	20
2	40	28
3 or 4	89	67
5 to 9	55	37
10 to 19	45	29
20 to 49	30	27
50 or more	15	12
Mobile home or trailer	305	28
Other	9	5
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	268	111
2 persons	398	158
3 persons	249	100
4 persons	240	81
5 persons	108	36
6 or more persons	88	21
Median, occupied housing units	2.54	2.40
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.46	2.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.64	2.49
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	1 200	459
1.01 to 1.50	86	29
1.51 or more	63	19
Mean	.63	.61
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	400	128
Less than \$20,000	6	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	24	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999	93	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999	94	32
\$80,000 to \$99,999	73	27
\$100,000 to \$149,999	73	35
\$150,000 to \$199,999	25	12
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5	2
\$300,000 or more	3	1
Median (dollars)	76 100	88 200
Mean (dollars)	87 800	100 900
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	662	338
Median contract rent (dollars)	333	355
Mean contract rent (dollars)	343	369
With meals included in rent	4	3
Median contract rent (dollars)	554	709
Mean contract rent (dollars)	615	329
No meals included in rent	43	6
No cash rent		

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Redding city, Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	
				Tract 104
Occupied housing units	561	561	459	78
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	157	157	98	—
Percent of occupied housing units	28.0	28.0	21.4	—
Renter-occupied housing units	404	404	361	78
Percent of occupied housing units	72.0	72.0	78.6	100.0
ROOMS				
1 room	15	15	14	6
2 rooms	71	71	64	19
3 rooms	108	108	89	24
4 rooms	136	136	118	20
5 rooms	114	114	91	7
6 rooms	48	48	35	1
7 rooms	39	39	23	1
8 or more rooms	30	30	25	—
Median, occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	6.0	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	263	263	190	25
1, attached	9	9	8	1
2	43	43	43	16
3 or 4	108	108	106	21
5 to 9	68	68	67	11
10 to 19	14	14	12	4
20 to 49	16	16	14	—
50 or more	10	10	10	—
Mobile home or trailer	25	25	5	—
Other	5	5	4	—
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	54	54	40	3
2 persons	103	103	76	6
3 persons	72	72	50	5
4 persons	83	83	66	11
5 persons	186	186	155	11
6 or more persons	181	181	172	42
Median, occupied housing units	4.12	4.12	4.46	5.69
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.88	2.88	2.83	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.83	4.83	5.11	5.69
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	315	315	233	15
1.01 to 1.50	84	84	72	15
1.51 or more	162	162	154	48
Mean	1.09	1.09	1.12	1.83
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	122	122	84	—
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2	2	2	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	7	7	3	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	24	24	15	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	16	16	12	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	40	40	31	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	17	17	10	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	6	6	3	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2	2	—
\$300,000 or more	8	8	6	—
Median (dollars)	112,500	112,500	113,200	—
Mean (dollars)	138,200	138,200	143,100	—
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	400	400	358	78
Median contract rent (dollars)	320	320	272	272
Mean contract rent (dollars)	336	336	336	284
With meals included in rent	1	1	1	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	875	875	875	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	391	391	353	76
No meals included in rent	8	8	4	2
No cash rent	—	—	—	—

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA		Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County		Remainder of Shasta County	
	Total	Redding city	Total	Redding city	Total	Tract 123	Total	Tract 123 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 584	767	1 584	767	128	128	128	128
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	854	329	854	329	99	99	99	99
Percent of occupied housing units	53.9	42.9	53.9	42.9	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3
Renter-occupied housing units	730	438	730	438	29	29	29	29
Percent of occupied housing units	46.1	57.1	46.1	57.1	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7
ROOMS								
1 room	51	29	51	29	-	-	-	-
2 rooms	107	51	107	51	6	6	6	6
3 rooms	192	92	192	92	6	6	6	6
4 rooms	349	177	349	177	26	26	26	26
5 rooms	373	174	373	174	31	31	31	31
6 rooms	294	149	294	149	37	37	37	37
7 rooms	118	53	118	53	12	12	12	12
8 or more rooms	100	42	100	42	10	10	10	10
Median, occupied housing units	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	956	424	956	424	85	85	85	85
2, detached	39	26	39	26	2	2	2	2
3, detached	42	30	42	30	3	3	3	3
4 or more	117	99	117	99	-	-	-	-
5 or more	87	71	87	71	-	-	-	-
10 or more	10	19	10	19	-	-	-	-
20 or more	40	40	40	40	-	-	-	-
50 or more	34	34	34	34	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	19	12	19	12	-	-	-	-
Other	240	43	240	43	38	38	38	38
Other	10	6	10	6	-	-	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	285	160	285	160	17	17	17	17
2 persons	457	239	457	239	29	29	29	29
3 persons	283	134	283	134	20	20	20	20
4 persons	307	134	307	134	38	38	38	38
5 persons	143	53	143	53	13	13	13	13
6 or more persons	109	47	109	47	11	11	11	11
Median, occupied housing units	2.68	2.44	2.68	2.44	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.59	2.44	2.59	2.44	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.75	2.43	2.75	2.43	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 409	693	1 409	693	113	113	113	113
1.01 to 1.50	100	43	100	43	13	13	13	13
1.51 or more	75	31	75	31	2	2	2	2
Mean	.73	.70	.73	.70	.64	.64	.64	.64
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	614	270	614	270	62	62	62	62
Less than \$20,000	9	2	9	2	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	17	7	17	7	-	-	-	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	86	21	86	21	9	9	9	9
\$60,000 to \$79,999	145	36	145	36	12	12	12	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999	16	33	16	33	22	22	22	22
\$100,000 to \$149,999	170	104	170	104	14	14	14	14
\$150,000 to \$199,999	48	13	48	13	4	4	4	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999	13	1	13	1	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5	3	5	3	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	5	3	5	3	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	88 900	98 700	88 900	98 700	88 300	88 300	88 300	88 300
Mean (dollars)	98 600	104 800	98 600	104 800	95 500	95 500	95 500	95 500
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	707	437	707	437	26	26	26	26
Median contract rent (dollars)	357	365	357	365	356	356	356	356
Mean contract rent (dollars)	368	383	368	383	326	326	326	326
With meals included in rent	6	5	6	5	-	-	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	621	708	621	708	-	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	673	426	673	426	23	23	23	23
No cash rent	28	6	28	6	3	3	3	3

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County		Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Troct 123	Troct 123 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units -----	52 236	52 236	24 187	3 682	3 678	
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34 349	34 349	13 311	2 933	2 931	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	65.8	65.8	55.0	79.7	79.7	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17 887	17 887	10 876	749	747	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	34.2	34.2	45.0	20.3	20.3	
ROOMS						
1 room -----	875	875	485	49	49	
2 rooms -----	2 253	2 253	1 196	130	130	
3 rooms -----	4 732	4 732	2 303	290	289	
4 rooms -----	11 234	11 234	5 127	852	852	
5 rooms -----	13 518	13 518	5 987	949	948	
6 rooms -----	11 021	11 021	5 254	830	829	
7 rooms -----	5 080	5 080	2 297	365	364	
8 or more rooms -----	3 523	3 523	1 538	217	217	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.2	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached -----	33 202	33 202	14 779	2 078	2 075	
1, attached -----	1 109	1 109	668	47	47	
2 -----	933	933	652	30	30	
3 or 4 -----	2 880	2 880	2 372	9	9	
5 to 9 -----	1 753	1 753	1 438	10	10	
10 to 19 -----	1 044	1 044	809	—	—	
20 to 49 -----	750	750	654	—	—	
50 or more -----	635	635	595	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer -----	9 649	9 649	2 067	1 495	1 495	
Other -----	281	281	153	13	12	
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person -----	11 845	11 845	6 338	590	590	
2 persons -----	19 622	19 622	8 935	1 352	1 350	
3 persons -----	8 703	8 703	3 995	696	695	
4 persons -----	7 327	7 327	3 107	615	614	
5 persons -----	3 137	3 137	239	270	270	
6 or more persons -----	1 602	1 602	573	159	159	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.23	2.23	2.14	2.43	2.43	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.24	2.24	2.19	2.36	2.36	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.20	2.20	2.07	2.87	2.87	
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less -----	50 047	50 047	23 378	3 445	3 441	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	1 484	1 484	555	150	150	
1.51 or more -----	705	705	254	67	67	
Mean -----	.50	.50	.48	.54	.54	
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	23 254	23 254	10 754	1 459	1 458	
Less than \$20,000 -----	147	147	39	18	18	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	627	627	123	35	35	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	2 895	2 895	820	164	164	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 255	5 255	2 403	338	337	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4 741	4 741	2 606	355	355	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6 205	6 205	3 336	406	406	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2 084	2 084	866	101	101	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	683	683	289	25	25	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	305	305	114	10	10	
\$300,000 or more -----	312	312	158	7	7	
Median (dollars) -----	90 900	90 900	95 000	90 600	90 600	
Mean (dollars) -----	105 000	105 000	108 300	97 800	97 800	
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	17 265	17 265	10 759	706	704	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	358	358	371	337	337	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	377	377	403	350	350	
With meals included in rent -----	303	303	288	2	2	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	844	844	872	288	288	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	16 321	16 321	10 293	658	657	
No meals included in rent -----	641	641	178	46	45	
No cash rent -----						

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Shasta County)										
		Total	Redding city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116
ANCESTRY														
All persons.....	147 036	66 462	4 109	7 525	9 116	8 787	3 837	6 044	2 269	4 816	6 511	5 452	3 446	
Ancestry specified.....	127 422	58 196	3 595	6 511	8 032	7 501	3 355	5 146	1 998	4 206	5 402	5 086	3 116	
Single ancestry.....	73 189	31 314	1 963	3 548	4 145	3 841	1 951	2 903	1 034	2 099	3 098	2 501	2 109	
Multiple ancestry.....	54 233	26 882	1 632	2 963	3 887	3 660	1 404	2 243	964	2 107	2 504	2 585	1 007	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	19 614	8 266	514	1 014	1 084	1 286	482	898	271	610	909	366	330	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....	294 072	132 924	8 218	15 050	18 232	17 574	7 674	12 088	4 538	9 632	13 022	10 904	6 892	
Arab.....	120	88	—	25	11	—	13	8	—	19	—	16	—	
Austrian.....	347	130	—	—	9	23	—	—	30	—	6	—	8	
Belgian.....	123	27	—	—	20	37	16	52	—	11	25	20	19	
Canadian.....	423	227	—	—	49	65	52	14	—	22	67	51	31	
Czech.....	627	397	25	19	49	65	52	60	15	80	162	163	13	
Danish.....	2 017	765	62	82	106	67	52	131	39	205	91	286	170	
German.....	5 152	2 227	102	196	434	241	131	268	39	205	91	286	170	
Dutch.....	31 798	14 901	756	1 767	1 951	2 318	825	1 177	608	997	1 560	1 401	802	
English.....	6 112	362	50	54	—	49	21	37	5	43	28	16	—	
Finnish.....	412	242	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French (except Basque).....	8 217	3 853	225	327	532	289	240	338	213	277	303	226	170	
French Canadian.....	825	491	14	6	99	77	6	63	7	52	53	39	22	
German.....	37 731	17 594	1 191	1 807	2 569	2 431	921	1 552	676	1 207	1 870	1 292	898	
Greek.....	498	263	20	15	41	33	11	21	6	5	29	12	—	
Hungarian.....	597	259	—	12	45	65	34	68	—	7	7	81	—	
Irish.....	27 901	13 040	843	1 579	1 887	1 478	724	1 145	397	1 175	1 077	1 082	531	
Italian.....	6 952	3 463	197	473	353	681	264	209	67	207	342	401	138	
Lithuanian.....	189	83	7	—	8	—	—	—	8	26	46	22	—	
Norwegian.....	3 095	1 684	147	199	217	206	61	145	28	157	224	95	76	
Polish.....	2 154	1 187	62	87	158	79	54	67	85	114	149	51	29	
Portuguese.....	2 272	1 020	56	188	78	131	59	76	35	122	43	120	12	
Romanian.....	118	66	—	3	19	6	—	—	—	—	25	10	—	
Russian.....	609	295	10	14	41	64	12	16	5	7	15	29	25	
Scotch-Irish.....	4 479	2 140	153	197	373	303	113	125	55	188	258	257	82	
Scottish.....	4 456	1 997	86	200	253	242	144	134	160	88	171	194	111	
Slovak.....	579	322	—	44	74	21	—	68	58	6	17	14	23	
Subsaharan African.....	38	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Swedish.....	4 736	2 127	202	415	300	123	126	200	66	143	219	247	156	
Swiss.....	882	346	9	63	35	110	11	23	28	37	32	50	14	
Ukrainian.....	53	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	
United States or American.....	6 925	2 603	86	324	364	309	342	259	83	177	221	246	63	
Welsh.....	1 608	782	64	97	175	126	54	55	28	72	30	99	76	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	77	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian.....	338	77	—	58	27	13	12	34	—	—	7	8	—	
Other ancestries.....	134 992	58 810	3 768	6 681	7 733	7 763	3 356	5 738	1 804	4 141	5 851	4 005	3 375	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American.....	65	27	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	
Costa Rican.....	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan.....	7	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American, origin not specified.....	45	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American.....	85	27	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian.....	54	20	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American.....	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Shasta County)—Con.										Redding city, Shasta County									
	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 123	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)								
ANCESTRY																				
All persons	7 678	4 198	11 061	2 220	2 162	4 109	4 386	4 026	6 116	8 837	6 624	3 643								
Ancestry specified	6 352	3 903	9 444	1 878	1 922	3 595	3 403	3 403	5 262	7 832	5 745	3 190								
Single ancestry	3 672	2 608	5 935	1 128	1 155	1 963	2 085	1 624	2 839	4 067	2 857	1 902								
Multiple ancestry	2 680	1 295	3 509	750	767	1 632	1 752	1 779	2 423	3 765	2 888	1 288								
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	1 326	295	1 617	342	240	514	549	623	854	1 005	879	453								
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																				
Total ancestries reported	15 356	8 396	22 122	4 440	4 324	8 218	8 772	8 052	12 232	17 674	13 248	7 286								
Arab	36	21	10	—	—	—	10	6	25	1	—	—								
Austrian	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	13								
Belgian	16	8	25	19	14	—	6	16	—	20	6	—								
Canadian	7	7	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—								
Czech	54	112	90	34	17	25	40	33	12	40	31	16								
Dutch	241	106	418	102	53	102	29	109	76	109	48	52								
English	1 499	690	2 176	425	555	756	54	809	183	427	145	131								
French	17	—	45	—	—	50	16	759	1 486	1 881	1 928	723								
French (except Basque)	428	223	536	214	100	225	308	323	247	478	243	225								
French Canadian	8	—	51	7	—	14	12	55	6	99	65	6								
German	1 973	1 078	2 436	411	567	1 191	1 048	1 191	1 388	2 511	1 933	841								
Greek	30	24	36	26	14	20	13	21	15	41	33	11								
Hungarian	32	5	86	12	5	—	—	—	12	45	56	34								
Irish	1 871	517	1 992	366	460	843	948	804	1 208	1 846	1 199	682								
Italian	227	149	558	72	111	197	200	252	389	353	550	264								
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	8	—	—								
Norwegian	142	107	188	32	32	147	102	112	159	210	167	61								
Norwegian (except Norwegian-American)	79	143	103	30	24	62	122	117	87	158	72	54								
Polish	142	130	153	54	28	56	39	63	167	78	94	59								
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Romanian	6	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	3	19	6	—								
Russian	14	58	55	—	24	10	72	—	14	41	45	12								
Scotch-Irish	205	133	210	151	66	153	73	100	178	349	191	78								
Scottish	187	203	242	82	51	86	204	253	156	253	157	144								
Slovak	—	—	21	8	—	—	6	12	44	74	21	—								
Subsaharan African	5	—	20	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—								
Swedish	142	177	348	30	38	202	135	97	303	300	70	126								
Swiss	67	34	73	—	26	9	5	13	44	35	69	11								
Ukrainian	—	9	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—								
United States or American	74	644	934	113	146	86	120	67	313	354	171	319								
Welsh	47	57	102	6	9	64	43	28	74	154	93	30								
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	11	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Yugoslavian	—	13	49	—	—	—	4	24	—	27	7	12								
Other ancestries	7 698	3 624	10 855	2 185	1 938	3 768	4 260	3 597	5 461	7 467	5 561	3 249								
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																				
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Central American	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—								
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—								
South American	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—								
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Ecuadorian	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—								
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—								

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area													Redding city, Shasta County—Con.													Remainder of Shasta County	
ANCESTRY																											
All persons																											
Ancestry specified																											
Single ancestry																											
Multiple ancestry																											
Ancestry unclassified or not reported																											
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																											
Total ancestries reported																											
Arab																											
Austrian																											
Belgian																											
Canadian																											
Czech																											
Danish																											
English																											
French																											
French (except Basque)																											
French Canadian																											
German																											
Greek																											
Hungarian																											
Irish																											
Italian																											
Lithuanian																											
Norwegian																											
Polish																											
Portuguese																											
Romanian																											
Russian																											
Scotch-Irish																											
Scottish																											
Slovak																											
Subsaharan African																											
Swedish																											
Swiss																											
Ukrainian																											
United States or American																											
Welsh																											
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)																											
Yugoslavian																											
Other ancestries																											
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)																											
Central American																											
Costa Rican																											
Guatemalan																											
Honduran																											
Nicaraguan																											
Panamanian																											
Salvadoran																											
Central American, origin not specified																											
South American																											
Argentinean																											
Chilean																											
Colombian																											
Ecuadorian																											
Peruvian																											
Venezuelan																											
Other South American																											

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.										
	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118
ANCESTRY											
All persons	279	2 163	194	1 541	34	10	468	4 883	2 728	7 474	6 979
Ancestry specified	200	1 756	165	1 105	34	10	388	4 549	2 446	6 171	5 984
Single ancestry	78	984	49	573	12	10	264	2 249	1 686	3 586	4 117
Multiple ancestry	122	772	116	532	22	—	124	2 300	760	2 585	1 867
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	79	407	29	436	—	—	80	334	282	1 303	995
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	558	4 326	388	3 082	68	20	936	9 766	5 456	14 948	13 958
Arab	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	36	7
Austrian	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	19	16	—
Canadian	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	7	—
Czech	—	17	—	8	—	—	—	163	13	54	56
Danish	—	13	—	21	—	—	—	273	98	213	329
English	7	76	—	84	—	—	10	1 365	659	1 421	1 484
French	70	392	62	246	15	—	127	16	—	17	8
French (except Basque)	54	46	15	26	5	—	12	189	158	428	398
French Canadian	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	27	22	8	29
German	58	498	80	375	24	5	134	1 195	667	1 901	1 750
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	30	—
Hungarian	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	32	49
Irish	41	279	42	364	12	5	51	964	459	1 819	1 178
Italian	—	131	—	45	—	—	20	315	129	220	289
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Norwegian	7	39	—	45	—	—	9	75	20	142	152
Polish	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	73	29	73	72
Portuguese	—	37	—	27	—	—	—	95	—	142	56
Romanian	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	19
Russian	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	29	9	14	20
Scottish-Irish	24	85	35	14	—	5	—	217	75	205	144
Scottish	—	—	—	39	—	—	10	179	57	182	191
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	23	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	—
Swedish	—	53	—	47	—	—	16	223	124	142	203
Swiss	—	41	—	5	—	5	—	50	14	67	89
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
United States or American	10	138	23	43	—	—	23	246	43	74	570
Welsh	21	33	24	—	—	—	—	91	68	41	30
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	11	—
Yugoslavian	—	6	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Other ancestries	266	2 202	107	1 630	12	—	477	3 609	2 728	7 550	6 706
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	16
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
South American	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.										
	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128.97	Tract 128.98
ANCESTRY											
All persons	4 198	4 762	4 766	4 359	11 035	3 659	1 770	9 707	8 156	—	—
Ancestry specified	3 903	3 743	3 844	4 077	9 418	3 168	1 399	8 668	6 949	—	—
Single ancestry	2 608	1 752	2 117	2 477	5 918	1 713	1 052	5 239	4 692	—	—
Multiple ancestry	1 295	1 991	1 727	1 600	3 500	1 455	347	3 429	2 257	—	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	295	1 019	922	282	1 617	491	371	1 039	1 207	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	8 396	9 574	9 532	8 718	22 070	7 318	3 540	19 414	16 312	—	—
Arab	21	7	15	28	10	—	—	7	18	—	—
Austrian	8	8	7	—	33	—	—	13	21	—	—
Belgian	7	24	15	6	25	—	—	2	—	—	—
Canadian	15	13	—	—	52	—	—	12	40	—	—
Czech	112	102	46	49	90	124	—	17	12	—	—
Danish	106	114	207	95	418	87	54	174	175	—	—
Dutch	690	644	784	1 319	2 159	940	248	514	235	—	—
English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 050	1 962	—	—
Finnish	223	37	321	14	45	23	118	20	47	—	—
French (except Basque)	—	194	—	250	536	271	—	618	422	—	—
French Canadian	—	36	35	23	51	11	—	68	12	—	—
German	1 078	1 415	1 116	1 195	2 436	879	324	2 893	1 695	—	—
Greek	24	11	40	33	36	30	11	—	8	—	—
Hungarian	5	15	5	21	86	13	—	22	—	—	—
Irish	517	1 056	930	928	1 992	747	248	1 292	1 571	—	—
Italian	149	342	196	144	558	120	75	365	275	—	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	5	—	—
Norwegian	107	75	85	54	188	30	7	177	168	—	—
Polish	143	68	95	78	103	11	11	148	43	—	—
Portuguese	130	94	126	50	153	76	21	129	95	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	58	8	6	9	55	25	8	41	13	—	—
Scottish-Irish	133	110	215	179	210	106	34	337	165	—	—
Scottish	203	98	78	130	224	187	68	323	378	—	—
Slovak	—	32	55	9	21	—	—	71	32	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	177	176	122	95	348	138	—	454	179	—	—
Swiss	34	17	12	8	73	15	—	68	9	—	—
Ukrainian	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
United States or American	644	144	232	233	934	112	124	556	162	—	—
Welsh	57	24	45	22	102	45	33	105	62	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	13	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	13	8	17	14	49	23	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	3 624	4 621	4 671	3 673	10 838	3 100	2 061	8 803	8 284	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	7	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County						
		Total	Redding city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	147 036	147 036	66 462	4 109	7 525	9 116	8 787	3 837	6 044	2 269
Native	142 847	142 847	63 919	3 895	7 182	8 780	8 562	3 779	5 846	2 215
Foreign born	4 189	4 189	2 543	214	343	336	225	58	198	54
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	540	540	401	50	36	62	37	—	23	5
Persons 5 years and over	135 819	135 819	61 032	3 750	6 921	8 478	8 065	3 537	5 615	2 086
In linguistically isolated households	1 460	1 460	1 165	157	129	186	52	—	90	11
Speak a language other than English	6 592	6 592	3 816	333	464	474	379	106	300	58
Do not speak English "very well"	2 725	2 725	1 943	198	156	252	219	28	109	24
Speak Spanish	2 560	2 560	1 166	78	62	145	135	32	94	24
Do not speak English "very well"	775	775	388	26	17	31	62	—	23	—
Linguistically isolated	327	327	164	17	12	—	21	—	11	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	1 897	1 897	1 640	198	192	188	107	50	152	—
Do not speak English "very well"	1 293	1 293	1 196	166	117	153	51	28	74	—
Linguistically isolated	873	873	819	134	112	136	—	—	67	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	39 216	39 216	17 723	1 124	2 273	2 052	2 537	885	1 826	674
Preprimary school	2 270	2 270	1 069	79	76	144	167	70	124	40
Public school	1 568	1 568	771	55	51	99	84	58	105	30
Elementary or high school	27 192	27 192	11 541	723	1 585	1 258	1 400	566	1 259	510
Public school	25 037	25 037	10 561	682	1 438	1 098	1 239	498	1 193	504
College	9 754	9 754	5 113	322	612	650	970	249	443	124
Public college	8 729	8 729	4 596	285	537	557	766	222	429	118
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	94 844	94 844	42 363	2 514	4 785	6 277	5 608	2 478	3 815	1 476
Less than 9th grade	5 931	5 931	2 523	141	173	406	240	121	209	36
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14 573	14 573	5 529	309	451	864	764	435	592	202
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27 971	27 971	11 246	685	1 090	1 396	1 602	723	1 043	416
Some college, no degree	24 716	24 716	11 703	517	1 325	1 783	1 542	594	914	389
Associate degree	8 658	8 658	4 311	377	402	578	546	264	463	150
Bachelor's degree	9 128	9 128	4 953	370	839	886	630	238	447	188
Graduate or professional degree	3 867	3 867	2 098	115	505	364	284	103	147	95
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.4	78.4	81.0	82.1	87.0	79.8	82.1	77.6	79.0	83.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.7	13.7	16.6	19.3	28.1	19.9	16.3	13.8	15.6	19.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	380	380	405	462	321	513	356	348	350	322
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 654	1 654	1 536	1 831	1 544	1 360	1 356	1 777	1 483	1 763
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 054	2 054	1 982	2 151	2 189	1 850	1 784	1 964	2 162	2 179
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	135 819	135 819	61 032	3 750	6 921	8 478	8 065	3 537	5 615	2 086
Same house	59 000	59 000	21 315	1 264	2 716	2 307	2 303	1 278	3 060	1 022
Different house in United States	76 103	76 103	39 204	2 473	4 054	6 157	5 751	2 259	2 510	1 064
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	20 466	20 466	14 460	767	1 780	1 954	2 060	962	826	461
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	19 649	19 649	5 815	435	520	1 186	945	417	404	198
Different MSA/PMSA	25 696	25 696	13 700	1 009	1 395	2 251	1 914	525	826	362
Not in an MSA/PMSA	10 292	10 292	5 229	262	359	766	832	355	454	43
Abroad	716	716	513	13	151	14	11	—	45	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	89 981	89 981	66 462	4 109	6 116	8 972	7 873	3 837	4 805	2 235
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	61 417	61 417	44 331	2 676	4 405	5 450	5 333	2 175	3 750	2 107
Rural population	57 055	57 055	—	—	1 409	144	914	—	1 239	34
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	18 378	18 378	—	—	326	15	201	—	99	34
On farms	1 299	1 299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	57 161	57 161	27 249	1 826	3 478	3 578	3 944	1 383	2 631	925
Car, truck, or van	52 024	52 024	25 055	1 676	3 333	3 294	3 661	1 287	2 437	855
Drive alone	46 520	46 520	22 553	1 469	3 141	2 921	3 390	1 117	2 168	810
Carpooled	5 504	5 504	2 502	207	192	373	271	170	269	45
Public transportation (including taxicab)	390	390	227	—	—	42	31	—	7	31
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	363	363	227	—	—	42	31	—	7	31
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	1 515	1 515	578	44	34	73	127	37	51	6
Other means	1 151	1 151	564	35	54	55	22	26	48	7
Worked at home	2 081	2 081	825	71	57	114	103	33	88	26
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.03	1.07	1.04	1.08	1.07	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	14.0	13.0	14.0	15.1	13.3	13.0	14.9	18.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 469	3 469	1 386	60	181	177	244	124	125	34
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	9 324	9 324	3 844	222	428	482	648	221	418	142
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	18 697	18 697	9 465	709	1 254	1 344	1 175	469	999	375
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	8 951	8 951	4 948	299	834	555	717	179	396	166
All other times	14 639	14 639	6 781	465	724	906	1 057	357	605	182
Worked in MSA of residence										
Redding city	53 876	53 876	26 086	1 713	3 368	3 437	3 794	1 334	2 520	884
Anderson city	37 044	37 044	22 110	1 530	2 912	2 869	3 256	1 070	1 916	756
Remainder of Shasta County	3 231	3 231	992	29	80	133	89	52	182	49
Worked outside MSA of residence	13 601	13 601	2 984	154	376	435	449	212	422	79
Siskiyou County	3 285	3 285	1 163	113	110	141	150	49	111	41
Tehama County	348	348	107	4	5	16	6	6	6	11
Lassen County	917	917	264	13	29	15	20	10	31	17
Trinity County	171	171	14	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Madoc County	117	117	70	5	9	18	15	—	8	—
Chico city	44	44	13	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Remainder of Chico, CA MSA	69	69	26	6	—	5	—	—	6	—
Worked elsewhere	61	61	22	—	—	9	7	—	9	—
	1 558	1 558	647	85	67	78	95	33	46	13

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County—Con.							Redding city, Shasta County		
	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 123	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 816	6 511	5 452	3 446	7 678	4 198	11 061	2 220	2 162	4 109
Native	4 719	6 357	5 334	3 365	7 542	4 115	10 940	2 147	2 014	3 895
Foreign born	97	154	118	81	136	83	121	73	148	214
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	11	—	19	14	8	—	26	17	11	50
Persons 5 years and over	4 371	5 990	5 073	3 207	6 918	3 983	10 297	2 107	2 028	3 750
In linguistically isolated households	27	—	27	35	8	—	51	49	14	157
Speak a language other than English	250	223	240	89	130	122	263	86	149	333
Do not speak English "very well"	60	131	68	29	42	14	95	49	102	198
Speak Spanish	164	18	75	46	84	60	130	34	11	78
Do not speak English "very well"	40	15	28	12	26	6	42	—	—	26
Linguistically isolated	21	—	9	6	—	—	36	—	—	17
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	16	122	—	19	15	40	8	35	95	198
Do not speak English "very well"	4	59	—	—	8	8	3	35	81	166
Linguistically isolated	6	—	—	—	8	—	—	35	6	134
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 296	1 978	1 203	938	1 850	1 410	3 113	441	477	1 124
Preprimary school	105	88	66	53	54	82	209	17	24	79
Public school	77	36	38	31	54	27	160	17	24	55
Elementary or high school	787	1 374	876	662	1 483	860	2 319	288	235	723
Public school	743	1 169	793	601	1 459	830	2 163	281	235	682
College	404	516	261	223	313	468	585	136	218	322
Public college	356	478	229	200	302	443	547	136	205	285
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 770	4 082	3 697	2 316	4 746	2 794	7 110	1 550	1 562	2 514
Less than 9th grade	183	154	220	128	375	113	520	197	62	141
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	373	322	522	478	1 064	272	1 206	340	206	309
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	860	1 044	1 058	676	1 738	778	2 455	353	477	685
Some college, no degree	828	1 385	972	618	1 080	662	1 739	449	523	517
Associate degree	217	469	431	168	282	354	718	82	116	377
Bachelor's degree	215	516	374	178	162	423	412	103	111	370
Graduate or professional degree	94	192	120	70	45	192	60	26	67	115
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.9	88.3	79.9	73.8	69.7	86.2	75.7	65.4	82.8	82.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.2	17.3	13.4	10.7	4.4	22.0	6.6	8.3	11.4	19.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	329	234	475	317	623	131	401	483	271	462
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 614	1 685	1 809	1 570	1 896	1 216	1 819	1 234	1 429	1 831
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 867	1 813	2 260	2 199	2 232	2 237	2 247	2 483	1 620	2 151
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 371	5 990	5 073	3 207	6 918	3 983	10 297	2 107	2 028	3 750
Same house	1 270	2 103	2 757	1 609	3 263	2 449	5 128	496	681	1 264
Different house in United States	3 067	3 860	2 309	1 592	3 649	1 534	5 154	1 556	1 342	2 473
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 061	1 349	613	270	795	324	795	477	738	767
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	485	357	775	517	1 375	333	2 185	207	130	435
Different MSA/PMSA	903	1 574	622	565	1 056	725	1 589	692	367	1 009
Not in an MSA/PMSA	618	580	299	240	423	152	585	180	107	262
Abroad	34	27	7	6	6	—	15	55	5	13
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 816	6 381	602	1 919	7 313	—	1 252	2 220	2 162	4 109
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 941	5 425	415	1 255	5 492	—	943	590	1 338	2 676
Rural population	—	130	4 850	1 527	365	4 198	9 809	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	66	3 142	730	284	612	2 682	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	105	13	—	145	88	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 067	2 705	2 067	1 251	2 433	1 982	4 137	651	745	1 826
Car, truck, or van	1 883	2 485	1 963	1 136	2 270	1 863	3 847	470	637	1 676
Drive alone	1 737	2 224	1 793	1 000	1 982	1 715	3 350	368	594	1 469
Carpooled	146	261	170	136	288	148	497	102	43	207
Public transportation (including taxicab)	24	11	—	17	30	16	31	14	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	24	11	—	17	17	16	31	14	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	68	21	25	30	39	4	57	84	58	44
Other means	69	38	36	27	47	21	97	70	6	35
Worked at home	23	150	43	41	47	78	105	13	44	71
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.13	1.03	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.2	14.3	17.5	19.0	19.4	18.9	20.6	12.8	11.9	13.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	100	166	120	109	147	175	381	27	25	60
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	348	377	355	168	413	331	905	57	78	222
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	669	918	769	456	785	654	1 476	170	269	709
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	353	476	316	178	309	256	440	113	167	299
All other times	574	618	464	299	732	488	830	271	162	465
Worked in MSA of residence	1 988	2 577	1 898	1 183	2 326	1 808	3 821	576	735	1 713
Redding city	1 699	2 150	1 228	806	1 569	1 307	2 043	527	590	1 530
Anderson city	78	103	146	27	87	58	602	9	35	29
Remainder of Shasta County	211	324	524	350	670	443	1 176	40	110	154
Worked outside MSA of residence	79	128	169	68	107	174	316	75	10	113
Siskiyou County	8	29	—	21	—	6	—	18	—	4
Tehama County	20	25	80	13	23	—	—	11	—	13
Lassen County	—	—	21	—	15	17	—	—	—	—
Trinity County	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—
Madoc County	8	—	—	—	—	28	—	9	—	5
Chico city	—	9	—	—	16	6	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Chico, CA MSA	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	6
Worked elsewhere	43	65	68	20	53	79	137	37	10	85

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 386	4 026	6 116	8 837	6 624	3 643	4 503	2 235	4 806	5 235
Native	4 063	3 785	5 793	8 518	6 491	3 585	4 329	2 181	4 709	5 009
Foreign born	323	241	323	319	133	58	174	54	97	226
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	49	40	36	62	29	—	23	5	11	62
Persons 5 years and over	3 966	3 672	5 620	8 209	6 051	3 343	4 184	2 052	4 361	4 751
In linguistically isolated households	185	150	129	186	44	—	90	11	27	105
Speak a language other than English	508	321	426	474	253	106	279	58	250	324
Do not speak English "very well"	294	220	146	252	154	28	109	24	60	154
Speak Spanish	105	103	57	145	94	32	94	24	164	166
Do not speak English "very well"	17	68	12	31	38	—	23	—	40	96
Linguistically isolated	—	11	12	—	13	—	11	—	21	73
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	347	139	192	188	61	50	145	—	16	52
Do not speak English "very well"	267	139	117	153	40	28	74	—	4	33
Linguistically isolated	171	139	112	136	—	—	67	—	6	13
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 332	1 014	1 850	1 964	1 860	829	1 318	657	1 296	1 336
Preprimary school	95	44	43	144	140	70	72	40	105	86
Public school	68	36	36	99	84	58	61	30	77	70
Elementary or high school	916	641	1 261	1 187	1 109	519	918	505	787	899
Public school	901	581	1 119	1 027	979	466	882	499	743	800
College	321	329	546	633	611	240	328	112	404	351
Public college	306	284	471	547	548	213	328	106	356	289
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 684	2 520	3 881	6 089	4 253	2 347	2 882	1 466	2 760	3 136
Less than 9th grade	260	260	146	391	168	121	179	36	183	213
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	376	295	334	799	546	409	438	202	373	492
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	767	631	824	1 364	1 120	680	785	416	850	945
Some college, no degree	699	665	1 055	1 759	1 257	558	727	384	828	751
Associate degree	247	241	361	561	419	255	398	145	217	397
Bachelor's degree	228	322	739	851	499	227	280	188	215	247
Graduate or professional degree	107	106	422	364	244	97	75	95	94	91
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.3	78.0	87.6	80.5	83.2	77.4	78.6	83.8	79.9	77.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.5	17.0	29.9	20.0	17.5	13.8	12.3	19.3	11.2	10.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	391	411	344	523	344	370	390	350	329	616
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 577	1 359	1 532	1 355	1 303	1 766	1 511	1 763	1 614	1 600
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 975	2 338	2 085	1 805	1 602	1 937	2 158	2 214	1 867	2 187
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 966	3 672	5 620	8 209	6 051	3 343	4 184	2 052	4 361	4 751
Same house	1 699	1 305	2 069	2 141	1 606	1 224	2 264	1 007	1 265	1 916
Different house in United States	2 180	2 299	3 400	6 054	4 445	2 119	1 913	1 045	3 082	2 783
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	809	955	1 579	1 904	1 705	898	560	442	1 056	1 112
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	332	348	342	1 166	663	417	256	198	485	292
Different MSA/PMSA	863	706	1 207	2 251	1 467	514	712	362	903	777
Not in an MSA/PMSA	176	290	272	733	610	290	385	43	618	602
Abroad	87	68	151	14	—	—	7	—	34	52
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 386	4 026	6 116	8 837	6 624	3 643	4 503	2 235	4 806	5 235
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 096	2 389	4 405	5 383	4 646	2 078	3 485	2 107	1 941	3 860
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 593	1 467	2 826	3 502	3 027	1 309	2 016	896	2 062	2 259
Car, truck, or van	1 433	1 287	2 700	3 235	2 901	1 231	1 867	833	1 878	2 072
Drove alone	1 282	1 136	2 527	2 862	2 652	1 061	1 675	788	1 732	1 857
Carpooled	151	151	173	373	249	170	192	45	146	215
Public transportation (including taxicab)	24	38	—	42	24	—	7	24	24	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	24	38	—	42	24	—	7	24	24	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	33	67	26	56	13	26	51	6	68	25
Other means	56	42	50	55	14	26	24	7	69	62
Worked at home	47	33	50	114	75	26	67	26	23	93
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.07	1.04	1.07	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.03	1.04	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.7	15.0	13.3	14.9	13.2	13.0	14.3	18.2	13.2	13.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	66	60	134	177	190	110	91	29	100	151
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	224	212	319	458	445	221	297	135	348	392
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	548	458	998	1 330	1 007	427	771	370	669	661
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	310	283	761	555	560	173	317	166	348	353
All other times	398	421	564	868	750	352	473	170	574	609
Worked in MSA of residence	1 481	1 397	2 731	3 374	2 920	1 260	1 946	855	1 983	2 191
Redding city	1 193	1 198	2 366	2 816	2 651	1 020	1 525	727	1 699	1 847
Anderson city	86	55	73	133	74	44	159	49	78	69
Remainder of Shasta County	202	144	292	425	195	196	262	79	206	275
Worked outside MSA of residence	112	70	95	128	107	49	70	41	79	68
Siskiyou County	—	12	—	16	6	6	6	11	8	—
Tehama County	40	22	29	15	13	10	21	17	20	8
Lassen County	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Trinity County	—	8	9	18	15	—	—	—	—	—
Modoc County	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—
Chico city	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Chico, CA MSA	4	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	68	12	57	65	66	33	32	13	43	60

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.						Remainder of Shasta County			
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	6 043	569	718	204	—	26	—	1 409	279	2 163
Native	5 889	569	712	204	—	26	—	1 389	262	2 071
Foreign born	154	—	6	—	—	—	—	20	17	92
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Persons 5 years and over	5 546	520	678	168	—	26	—	1 301	269	2 014
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Speak a language other than English	208	16	25	—	—	—	—	38	—	126
Do not speak English "very well"	131	10	12	—	—	—	—	10	—	65
Speak Spanish	18	16	25	—	—	—	—	5	—	41
Do not speak English "very well"	15	10	12	—	—	—	—	5	—	24
Linguistically isolated	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Do not speak English "very well"	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 809	131	240	36	—	9	—	423	88	677
Preprimary school	82	16	12	—	—	—	—	33	—	27
Public school	36	8	12	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Elementary or high school	1 267	92	173	21	—	—	—	324	71	291
Public school	1 101	92	152	21	—	—	—	319	71	260
College	460	23	55	15	—	9	—	66	17	359
Public college	431	23	44	15	—	9	—	66	10	218
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 785	379	413	125	—	17	—	904	188	1 355
Less than 9th grade	142	10	8	6	—	—	—	27	15	72
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	267	23	77	43	—	—	—	117	65	218
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	979	172	142	47	—	9	—	266	32	482
Some college, no degree	1 331	82	100	18	—	—	—	270	24	285
Associate degree	414	24	41	8	—	8	—	41	17	127
Bachelor's degree	477	60	36	—	—	—	—	100	35	131
Graduate or professional degree	175	8	9	3	—	—	—	83	—	40
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.2	91.3	79.4	60.8	—	100.0	—	84.1	57.4	78.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.2	17.9	10.9	2.4	—	—	—	20.2	18.6	12.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	246	933	138	1 000	—	—	—	—	—	382
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 672	2 024	1 676	3 067	—	—	—	1 598	1 636	1 582
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 813	1 375	2 462	300	—	—	—	2 733	2 467	2 759
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 546	520	678	168	—	26	—	1 301	269	2 014
Same house	1 872	158	270	52	—	26	—	647	166	697
Different house in United States	3 647	362	408	116	—	—	—	654	103	1 306
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 303	50	88	17	—	—	—	201	50	355
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	304	45	161	34	—	—	—	178	20	282
Different MSA/PMSA	1 574	190	60	46	—	—	—	188	—	447
Not in an MSA/PMSA	466	77	99	19	—	—	—	87	33	222
Abroad	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	6 043	569	718	204	—	26	—	—	135	1 249
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 318	402	418	173	—	26	—	—	67	687
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 409	144	914
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326	15	201
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 530	198	273	43	—	26	—	652	76	917
Car, truck, or van	2 325	190	251	43	—	26	—	633	59	760
Drove alone	2 064	190	236	43	—	17	—	614	59	738
Carpooled	261	—	15	—	—	9	—	19	—	22
Public transportation (including taxicab)	11	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	11	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	114
Other means	38	—	10	—	—	—	—	4	—	8
Worked at home	135	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	28
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.00	1.04	1.00	—	1.21	—	1.02	1.00	1.02
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.5	16.0	20.9	11.5	—	17.1	—	17.0	26.6	13.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	112	7	47	—	—	—	—	47	—	54
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	339	39	39	19	—	—	—	109	24	203
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	892	75	104	7	—	—	—	256	14	168
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	456	32	39	8	—	8	—	73	—	157
All other times	596	37	44	9	—	18	—	160	38	307
Worked in MSA of residence	2 422	180	262	43	—	17	—	637	63	874
Redding city	2 030	166	180	36	—	9	—	546	53	605
Anderson city	91	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—	15
Remainder of Shasta County	301	14	82	7	—	—	—	84	10	254
Worked outside MSA of residence	108	18	11	—	—	9	—	15	13	43
Siskiyou County	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Tehama County	25	11	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	7
Lassen County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinity County	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madoc County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chico city	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Chico, CA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Worked elsewhere	54	7	5	—	—	—	—	10	13	29

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shosht County—Con.									
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	194	1 541	34	10	468	4 883	2 728	7 474	6 979	4 198
Native	194	1 517	34	10	468	4 765	2 653	7 338	6 812	4 115
Foreign born	—	24	—	—	—	118	75	136	167	83
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	19	8	8	6	—
Persons 5 years and over	194	1 431	34	10	444	4 553	2 529	6 750	6 530	3 983
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	27	17	8	28	—
Speak a language other than English	—	21	—	—	15	224	64	130	224	122
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	58	17	42	62	14
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	59	21	84	116	60
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	26	17	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	7	—	—	—	—	19	15	28	40
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	24	8
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	28	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	56	508	17	—	169	1 072	698	1 814	1 844	1 410
Preprimary school	—	52	—	—	6	50	41	54	77	82
Public school	—	44	—	—	—	30	19	54	41	27
Elementary or high school	47	341	5	—	107	784	489	1 462	1 294	860
Public school	32	311	5	—	68	701	449	1 438	1 248	830
College	9	115	12	—	56	238	168	298	473	468
Public college	9	101	12	—	47	206	156	287	422	443
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	131	933	10	10	297	3 318	1 903	4 621	4 691	2 794
Less than 9th grade	—	30	—	—	12	210	120	369	307	113
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	26	154	—	—	55	499	401	1 021	879	272
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	43	258	—	10	65	886	534	1 691	1 617	778
Some college, no degree	36	187	5	—	54	890	518	1 062	1 008	662
Associate degree	9	65	5	—	55	407	127	274	375	354
Bachelor's degree	11	167	—	—	39	314	142	162	351	423
Graduate or professional degree	6	72	—	—	17	112	61	42	154	192
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.2	80.3	100.0	100.0	77.4	78.6	72.6	69.9	74.7	86.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.0	25.6	—	—	18.9	12.8	10.7	4.4	10.8	22.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	240	—	—	—	424	446	610	359	131
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 000	1 416	—	—	1 815	1 778	1 539	1 869	1 717	1 216
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 400	2 174	1 000	—	1 814	2 333	2 121	2 265	1 895	2 237
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	194	1 431	34	10	444	4 553	2 529	6 750	6 530	3 983
Same house	54	796	15	5	231	2 599	1 339	3 211	3 471	2 449
Different house in United States	140	597	19	5	213	1 947	1 184	3 533	3 042	1 534
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	64	266	19	5	46	563	182	778	642	324
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	148	—	—	53	730	356	1 341	1 101	333
Different MSA/PMSA	11	114	—	—	—	432	505	1 010	977	725
Not in an MSA/PMSA	65	69	—	—	114	222	141	404	322	152
Abroad	—	38	—	—	—	7	6	6	17	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	194	302	—	10	338	33	1 201	7 109	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	97	265	—	—	107	13	837	5 319	—	—
Rural population	—	1 239	34	—	130	4 850	1 527	365	6 979	4 198
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	99	34	—	66	3 142	730	284	1 441	612
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	105	13	—	124	145
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	74	615	29	5	175	1 869	978	2 390	2 851	1 982
Car, truck, or van	56	570	22	5	160	1 773	885	2 227	2 644	1 863
Drove alone	56	493	22	5	160	1 603	764	1 939	2 397	1 715
Carpooled	—	77	—	—	—	170	121	288	247	148
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	30	7	16
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	17	7	16
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Walked	11	—	—	—	—	25	30	39	58	4
Other means	—	24	—	—	—	36	17	47	42	21
Worked at home	7	21	—	—	15	35	41	47	100	78
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.05	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.6	16.7	31.0	15.0	12.2	17.7	18.5	19.5	20.2	18.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	14	34	5	—	54	113	62	147	151	175
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	121	7	—	38	316	129	394	637	331
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	42	228	5	—	26	694	352	778	842	654
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	6	79	—	5	20	284	139	301	451	256
All other times	5	132	12	—	22	427	255	723	670	488
Worked in MSA of residence	74	574	29	5	155	1 718	921	2 283	2 653	1 808
Redding city	50	391	29	—	120	1 062	626	1 533	1 673	1 307
Anderson city	8	23	—	—	12	146	27	87	58	58
Remainder of Shasta County	16	160	—	5	23	510	268	663	922	443
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	41	—	—	20	151	57	107	198	174
Siskiyou County	—	—	—	—	9	—	21	—	40	6
Tehama County	—	10	—	—	—	69	13	23	8	22
Lassen County	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	15	—	17
Trinity County	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	8
Modoc County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Chico city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	6
Remainder of Chico, CA MSA	—	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Worked elsewhere	—	14	—	—	11	61	15	53	130	79

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128.97	Tract 128.98
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 762	4 766	4 359	11 035	3 659	1 770	9 707	8 156	—	—
Native	4 674	4 627	4 325	10 914	3 525	1 732	9 541	7 962	—	—
Foreign born	88	139	34	121	134	38	166	194	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	2	17	—	26	6	—	12	27	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 284	4 435	4 048	10 271	3 398	1 702	9 088	7 519	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	18	22	—	51	6	—	15	95	—	—
Speak a language other than English	162	109	141	263	193	110	357	477	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	54	30	21	95	17	11	111	175	—	—
Speak Spanish	68	56	83	130	98	52	174	347	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	7	8	15	42	5	—	72	142	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	36	—	—	15	95	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	45	4	—	8	6	—	25	14	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	34	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	—	—
Linguistically isolated	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 463	1 199	1 127	3 104	1 103	268	2 326	2 127	—	—
Preprimary school	114	63	64	209	86	8	53	182	—	—
Public school	74	41	47	160	41	8	36	160	—	—
Elementary or high school	1 142	924	815	2 319	782	188	1 764	1 642	—	—
Public school	1 079	818	791	2 163	736	188	1 368	1 601	—	—
College	207	212	248	576	235	72	509	303	—	—
Public college	190	212	229	538	212	72	422	281	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 709	3 111	2 809	7 093	2 359	1 413	6 551	5 281	—	—
Less than 9th grade	222	255	243	520	83	74	292	444	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	596	620	600	1 206	394	224	894	803	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	782	1 039	896	2 446	645	528	2 022	1 705	—	—
Same college, no degree	738	860	640	1 739	573	346	1 668	1 448	—	—
Associate degree	229	175	236	710	182	49	589	321	—	—
Bachelor's degree	113	99	147	412	279	116	776	358	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	29	63	47	60	203	76	310	202	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.8	71.9	70.0	75.7	79.8	78.9	81.9	76.4	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.2	5.2	6.9	6.7	20.4	13.6	16.6	10.6	—	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	341	510	197	401	237	157	120	440	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 949	2 101	1 715	1 819	1 565	1 963	1 604	2 000	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 280	2 199	1 949	2 247	2 134	1 562	1 711	2 147	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 284	4 435	4 048	10 271	3 398	1 702	9 088	7 519	—	—
Same house	1 967	2 143	2 409	5 102	1 658	841	4 426	3 459	—	—
Different house in United States	2 312	2 292	1 628	5 154	1 740	852	4 618	4 026	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	333	376	161	795	293	—	475	78	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	965	1 040	715	2 185	520	170	1 441	2 256	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	638	478	457	1 589	573	566	2 166	1 120	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	376	398	295	585	354	116	536	572	—	—
Abroad	5	—	11	15	—	9	44	34	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 693	3 606	—	1 226	—	—	—	3 423	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 234	2 631	—	917	—	—	—	2 912	—	—
Rural population	69	1 160	4 359	9 809	3 659	1 770	9 707	4 733	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	481	2 067	2 682	862	859	2 552	1 925	—	—
On farms	—	130	115	88	—	—	379	200	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 584	1 614	1 659	4 111	1 357	681	3 500	2 793	—	—
Car, truck, or van	1 405	1 456	1 473	3 821	1 266	532	2 995	2 364	—	—
Drive alone	1 184	1 302	1 323	3 333	1 112	483	2 548	2 117	—	—
Carpooled	221	154	150	488	154	49	447	247	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	22	14	—	31	—	7	10	7	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	22	7	—	31	—	—	10	7	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Walked	74	48	66	57	25	113	89	159	—	—
Other means	51	37	22	97	24	20	62	75	—	—
Worked at home	32	59	98	105	42	9	344	188	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.09	1.06	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	19.3	17.8	20.7	20.0	20.2	30.9	15.1	—	—
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	87	55	122	381	56	25	226	275	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	363	273	298	905	287	85	516	444	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	479	447	301	1 476	499	347	1 064	560	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	171	227	267	432	196	112	381	446	—	—
All other times	452	553	573	812	277	103	969	880	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 478	1 483	1 534	3 804	1 273	517	3 317	2 590	—	—
Redding city	699	808	572	2 034	810	167	1 799	50	—	—
Anderson city	465	420	575	594	23	—	79	22	—	—
Remainder of Shasta County	314	255	767	1 176	440	350	1 439	2 518	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	106	131	125	307	84	164	183	203	—	—
Siskiyou County	—	12	7	—	—	121	10	10	—	—
Tehama County	45	61	112	163	36	—	79	5	—	—
Lassen County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinity County	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—
Madoc County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chico city	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	3	—	—
Remainder of Chico, CA MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Worked elsewhere	50	51	6	137	48	43	94	67	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Shasta County						
		Total	Redding city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	110 844	110 844	50 181	3 080	5 510	7 213	6 749	2 924	4 505	1 632
In labor force	64 256	64 256	30 535	2 043	3 666	3 945	4 419	1 610	2 876	1 008
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.0	58.0	60.8	66.3	66.5	54.7	65.5	55.1	63.8	61.8
Civilian labor force	64 201	64 201	30 489	2 043	3 666	3 928	4 412	1 610	2 876	1 001
Employed	58 578	58 578	27 820	1 894	3 497	3 611	4 145	1 410	2 657	936
Unemployed	5 623	5 623	2 669	149	169	317	267	200	219	65
Percent of civilian labor force	8.8	8.8	8.8	7.3	4.6	8.1	6.1	12.4	7.6	6.5
Not in labor force	46 588	46 588	19 646	1 037	1 844	3 268	2 330	1 314	1 629	624
Institutionalized persons	1 237	1 237	663	—	—	68	—	107	—	—
Enrolled in school	5 286	5 286	2 343	148	213	299	319	150	209	84
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	18 173	18 173	8 177	435	694	1 691	1 002	554	606	277
Females 16 years and over	57 668	57 668	26 705	1 618	2 855	3 926	3 587	1 606	2 324	840
In labor force	28 260	28 260	13 896	935	1 670	1 746	2 046	739	1 384	431
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.0	49.0	52.0	57.8	58.5	44.5	57.0	46.0	59.6	51.3
Civilian labor force	28 260	28 260	13 896	935	1 670	1 746	2 046	739	1 384	431
Employed	26 135	26 135	12 885	874	1 594	1 612	1 891	651	1 314	401
Unemployed	2 125	2 125	1 011	61	76	134	155	88	70	30
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.5	4.6	7.7	7.6	11.9	5.1	7.0
With own children under 6 years	9 034	9 034	4 424	313	501	552	656	254	362	125
In labor force	4 494	4 494	2 312	172	294	293	363	133	218	58
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10 095	10 095	4 220	242	548	469	524	255	495	181
In labor force	6 969	6 969	3 060	157	422	350	414	203	349	157
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	12 943	12 943	6 193	401	669	687	876	326	488	205
All parents present in household in labor force	6 073	6 073	3 006	192	357	365	454	187	274	88
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	24 615	24 615	10 510	712	1 385	1 183	1 244	593	1 164	458
All parents present in household in labor force	14 505	14 505	6 548	343	1 002	719	825	441	738	305
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 871	7 871	3 280	204	349	313	493	198	416	72
Not enrolled in school	1 932	1 932	924	54	56	105	126	93	124	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	959	959	434	33	28	49	45	36	74	7
Not high school graduate	898	898	446	43	31	73	40	60	49	—
Employed	327	327	202	21	11	35	24	41	—	—
Unemployed	154	154	79	5	20	11	—	13	11	—
Not in labor force	417	417	165	17	—	27	16	6	38	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	58 578	58 578	27 820	1 894	3 497	3 611	4 145	1 410	2 657	936
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 125	6 125	3 422	176	466	484	503	184	344	144
Professional specialty occupations	7 890	7 890	4 243	344	716	734	441	133	371	153
Technicians and related support occupations	1 682	1 682	945	60	123	156	107	51	63	26
Sales occupations	7 615	7 615	3 896	294	560	505	524	225	415	73
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 926	8 926	4 508	293	461	547	841	207	419	202
Private household occupations	244	244	88	4	12	16	35	9	18	—
Protective service occupations	1 160	1 160	514	73	110	68	123	4	19	26
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 365	7 365	3 537	200	361	345	540	203	311	62
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 781	1 781	492	21	70	56	54	40	53	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 374	7 374	2 873	210	290	304	550	167	278	90
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 467	2 467	1 048	92	116	107	123	30	100	44
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 235	3 235	1 156	76	137	134	170	85	141	49
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 714	2 714	1 098	51	75	155	134	72	125	52
Construction	5 320	5 320	2 259	152	250	260	356	188	233	91
Manufacturing	6 438	6 438	2 620	137	326	391	371	145	365	68
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4 513	4 513	2 010	147	187	228	328	97	175	129
Wholesale and retail trade	13 742	13 742	6 780	426	659	741	1 096	376	666	205
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 398	3 398	1 898	174	360	269	318	80	120	58
Business and repair services	2 735	2 735	1 231	70	184	123	169	50	124	21
Professional and related services	14 493	14 493	7 363	459	1 037	1 068	1 011	314	676	252
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	58 578	58 578	27 820	1 894	3 497	3 611	4 145	1 410	2 657	936
Private wage and salary workers	42 191	42 191	20 120	1 316	2 392	2 617	3 051	1 098	1 829	642
Government workers	9 944	9 944	5 087	437	738	610	765	162	444	190
Local government workers	5 883	5 883	2 900	239	451	311	414	108	252	120
Self-employed workers	6 187	6 187	2 507	141	351	357	309	143	379	98
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	69 789	69 789	32 987	2 091	3 884	4 446	4 817	1 760	3 106	1 069
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	51 955	51 955	24 771	1 583	2 988	3 352	3 677	1 291	2 399	845
50 to 52 weeks	33 744	33 744	16 509	1 061	2 205	2 164	2 514	823	1 726	551
40 to 49 weeks	6 322	6 322	2 925	187	309	345	442	173	214	141
27 to 39 weeks	4 110	4 110	1 971	126	170	275	286	67	192	72
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	8 829	8 829	4 227	284	444	584	640	247	338	113
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	89 397	89 397	40 307	2 592	4 627	5 247	5 674	2 213	3 840	1 312
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 484	3 484	1 509	98	115	159	290	101	154	27
With a mobility limitation	2 328	2 328	1 028	72	75	140	183	75	98	21
In labor force	421	421	196	17	—	16	60	6	18	—
With a self-care limitation	2 225	2 225	955	64	79	180	44	44	91	27
With a work disability	11 875	11 875	4 917	267	334	603	712	302	455	104
In labor force	4 059	4 059	1 840	105	123	195	314	76	185	39
Prevented from working	6 728	6 728	2 688	128	179	388	312	203	235	58
No work disability	77 522	77 522	35 390	2 325	4 293	4 644	4 962	1 911	3 385	1 208
In labor force	58 331	58 331	27 771	1 885	3 368	3 571	4 039	1 497	2 632	931
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	20 155	20 155	9 165	488	883	1 881	1 068	604	665	313
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 278	3 278	1 663	109	44	283	160	146	204	46
With a mobility limitation	2 744	2 744	1 442	98	44	249	134	110	166	35
With a self-care limitation	1 781	1 781	895	69	35	113	85	63	139	31
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	8 068	8 068	3 367	226	360	540	443	208	252	134
Mean family income (dollars)	18 494	18 494	19 281	16 012	21 303	20 599	19 042	24 008	21 698	17 058
1 worker	12 773	12 773	5 380	350	634	777	673	291	464	160
Mean family income (dollars)	30 979	30 979	32 136	33 882	49 684	30 167	32 913	23 378	40 622	35 683
2 or more workers	19 866	19 866	9 000	583	1 189	1 168	1 333	474	944	359
Mean family income (dollars)	47 317	47 317	48 167	46 138	57 123	54 978	46 169	52 682	48 869	54 527

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County—Con.							Redding city, Shasta County		
	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 123	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 631	4 629	4 252	2 623	5 510	3 240	8 231	1 874	1 788	3 080
In labor force	2 278	2 979	2 381	1 371	2 961	2 122	4 585	916	858	2 043
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.7	64.4	56.0	52.3	53.7	65.5	55.7	48.9	48.0	66.3
Civilian labor force	2 263	2 979	2 381	1 371	2 961	2 122	4 576	916	858	2 043
Employed	2 074	2 794	2 203	1 276	2 531	2 010	4 197	685	758	1 894
Unemployed	189	185	178	95	430	112	379	231	100	149
Percent of civilian labor force	8.4	6.2	7.5	6.9	14.5	5.3	8.3	25.2	11.7	7.3
Not in labor force	1 353	1 650	1 871	1 252	2 549	1 118	3 646	958	930	1 037
Institutionalized persons	235	—	—	13	—	—	29	77	19	—
Enrolled in school	176	202	192	139	226	163	468	46	80	148
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	384	544	814	470	928	425	1 268	388	565	435
Females 16 years and over	1 993	2 366	2 136	1 419	2 866	1 663	4 142	816	1 018	1 618
In labor force	1 106	1 263	1 041	603	1 288	957	1 949	323	401	935
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.5	53.4	48.7	42.5	44.9	57.5	47.1	39.6	39.4	57.8
Civilian labor force	1 106	1 263	1 041	603	1 288	957	1 949	323	401	935
Employed	1 040	1 185	982	571	1 148	900	1 836	302	347	874
Unemployed	66	78	59	32	140	57	113	21	54	61
Percent of civilian labor force	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.3	10.9	6.0	5.8	6.5	13.5	6.5
With own children under 6 years	358	433	343	213	539	187	693	40	101	313
In labor force	215	210	151	73	229	93	377	25	68	172
With own children 6 to 17 years only	290	545	303	268	557	349	805	70	66	242
In labor force	198	366	221	146	370	265	524	46	51	157
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	518	644	468	296	851	281	921	85	176	401
All parents present in household in labor force	296	260	176	85	383	104	426	56	131	192
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	745	1 305	821	589	1 405	725	2 087	198	212	712
All parents present in household in labor force	419	773	436	305	724	442	1 182	99	120	343
Persons 16 to 19 years	313	281	273	197	381	305	658	99	79	204
Not enrolled in school	100	21	48	42	126	41	142	52	—	54
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	8	26	30	54	23	60	25	—	33
Not high school graduate	31	4	36	15	41	33	59	9	—	43
Employed	30	—	10	—	6	10	21	—	—	21
Unemployed	—	4	—	—	—	14	10	9	—	5
Not in labor force	1	—	26	15	31	9	28	—	—	17
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 074	2 794	2 203	1 276	2 531	2 010	4 197	685	758	1 894
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	189	376	198	133	156	278	385	84	146	176
Professional specialty occupations	290	422	325	163	261	376	437	82	85	344
Technicians and related support occupations	49	129	31	24	102	84	95	3	29	60
Sales occupations	246	376	238	198	258	234	454	88	84	294
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	338	419	401	118	373	297	635	40	111	293
Private household occupations	—	16	—	6	17	8	29	—	—	4
Protective service occupations	41	68	52	32	26	61	49	6	6	73
Service occupations, except protective and household	385	319	260	232	424	210	332	197	106	200
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	51	40	41	21	102	45	120	24	—	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	220	233	277	190	393	238	780	64	109	210
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	64	87	110	43	141	50	268	47	36	92
Transportation and material moving occupations	104	189	132	57	147	74	324	19	23	76
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	97	120	138	59	131	55	289	31	23	51
Construction	116	236	221	159	252	199	412	59	62	152
Manufacturing	153	271	315	79	267	188	577	44	66	137
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	169	168	145	109	156	211	375	44	54	147
Wholesale and retail trade	657	611	486	361	642	451	1 033	199	186	426
Finance, insurance, and real estate	85	226	75	70	163	95	220	35	66	174
Business and repair services	35	216	106	49	134	53	194	25	44	70
Professional and related services	550	753	557	269	568	549	915	167	192	459
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 074	2 794	2 203	1 276	2 531	2 010	4 197	685	758	1 894
Private wage and salary workers	1 735	1 802	1 559	957	1 908	1 311	3 055	566	566	1 316
Government workers	292	585	424	152	409	423	696	55	105	437
Local government workers	166	338	301	85	244	260	396	25	38	239
Self-employed workers	47	400	220	156	207	276	433	64	87	141
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 425	3 205	2 689	1 463	3 219	2 315	4 967	1 027	945	2 091
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 825	2 375	2 011	970	2 503	1 734	3 734	763	676	1 583
50 to 52 weeks	1 258	1 713	1 345	599	1 585	1 300	2 346	350	487	1 061
40 to 49 weeks	218	253	264	162	281	142	500	150	80	187
27 to 39 weeks	138	152	145	74	164	88	263	114	32	126
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	308	422	285	236	290	319	577	99	137	284
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 939	4 053	3 369	2 097	4 532	2 776	6 813	1 381	1 165	2 592
With a mobility or self-care limitation	147	108	128	108	243	71	301	64	56	98
With a mobility limitation	96	80	98	37	174	71	180	50	30	72
In labor force	29	14	8	7	20	20	10	18	—	17
With a self-care limitation	85	86	90	78	142	26	232	43	36	64
With a work disability	324	361	515	331	765	321	1 249	450	143	267
In labor force	119	197	192	91	157	143	380	139	55	105
Prevented from working	166	140	241	198	553	153	740	290	60	128
No work disability	2 615	3 692	2 854	1 766	3 767	2 455	5 564	931	1 022	2 325
In labor force	2 091	2 750	2 132	1 243	2 754	1 940	4 084	749	767	1 885
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	442	576	883	513	978	464	1 380	416	604	488
With a mobility or self-care limitation	73	36	90	105	164	68	180	125	65	109
With a mobility limitation	63	36	74	59	135	39	144	125	55	98
With a self-care limitation	48	—	64	60	102	37	102	101	23	69
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	231	234	308	226	413	156	642	51	144	226
Mean family income (dollars)	14 303	27 472	22 262	16 483	14 021	23 215	14 698	18 270	21 093	16 012
1 worker	389	596	472	394	874	297	1 073	86	145	350
Mean family income (dollars)	21 120	42 759	28 469	23 728	21 867	37 676	29 647	19 882	29 626	33 882
2 or more workers	544	1 023	834	388	819	816	1 527	135	237	583
Mean family income (dollars)	38 471	50 442	49 748	45 735	34 190	51 549	43 459	30 393	32 071	46 138

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 117	3 141	4 518	7 007	5 011	2 777	3 364	1 603	3 621	3 858
In labor force	1 827	1 745	2 969	3 869	3 415	1 527	2 163	979	2 273	2 572
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.6	55.6	65.7	55.2	68.2	55.0	64.3	61.1	62.8	66.7
Civilian labor force	1 827	1 745	2 969	3 852	3 408	1 527	2 163	972	2 258	2 572
Employed	1 635	1 496	2 845	3 535	3 186	1 336	2 026	907	2 069	2 291
Unemployed	192	249	124	317	222	191	137	65	189	281
Percent of civilian labor force	10.5	14.3	4.2	8.2	6.5	12.5	6.3	6.7	8.4	10.9
Not in labor force	1 290	1 396	1 549	3 138	1 596	1 250	1 201	624	1 348	1 286
Institutionalized persons	72	85	—	68	—	107	—	—	235	—
Enrolled in school	213	205	199	284	181	134	154	84	176	185
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	430	509	586	1 604	740	513	503	277	384	547
Females 16 years and over	1 598	1 761	2 386	3 794	2 705	1 528	1 751	828	1 988	2 103
In labor force	795	808	1 371	1 703	1 635	704	1 068	419	1 101	1 166
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.7	45.9	57.5	44.9	60.4	46.1	61.0	50.6	55.4	55.4
Civilian labor force	795	808	1 371	1 703	1 635	704	1 068	419	1 101	1 166
Employed	727	714	1 320	1 569	1 511	625	1 017	389	1 035	1 066
Unemployed	68	94	51	134	124	79	51	30	66	100
Percent of civilian labor force	8.6	11.6	3.7	7.9	7.6	11.2	4.8	7.2	6.0	8.6
With own children under 6 years	310	266	411	552	491	247	276	125	358	422
In labor force	146	81	222	293	295	126	177	58	215	213
With own children 6 to 17 years only	298	219	461	432	414	233	365	176	290	368
In labor force	227	147	358	322	329	188	261	152	198	223
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	488	349	552	677	679	319	364	205	518	593
All parents present in household in labor force	172	126	256	355	374	180	200	88	296	285
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	788	532	1 096	1 122	972	546	846	453	745	843
All parents present in household in labor force	468	299	788	675	721	409	571	300	419	479
Persons 16 to 19 years	242	252	310	295	296	182	263	72	313	318
Not enrolled in school	40	89	56	105	98	93	82	7	100	115
Unemployed or not in labor force	33	74	28	49	33	36	42	7	29	25
Not high school graduate	19	74	31	73	20	60	34	—	31	44
Employed	4	—	11	35	16	41	—	—	30	44
Unemployed	—	10	20	11	—	13	7	—	—	—
Not in labor force	15	64	—	27	4	6	27	—	1	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 635	1 496	2 845	3 535	3 186	1 336	2 026	907	2 069	2 291
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	168	147	423	478	447	173	260	125	189	201
Professional specialty occupations	252	244	586	734	384	127	239	153	285	262
Technicians and related support occupations	96	31	111	132	84	51	48	26	49	85
Sales occupations	199	237	461	495	441	206	298	73	246	328
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	256	241	362	543	673	200	330	202	338	443
Private household occupations	6	—	12	16	13	9	12	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	31	20	85	68	48	4	12	21	41	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	213	212	302	340	397	203	248	62	385	301
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	75	26	47	56	14	32	41	15	51	51
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	150	183	201	304	331	160	238	90	220	315
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40	75	89	88	115	30	92	44	64	118
Transportation and material moving occupations	86	66	97	134	116	69	102	44	104	71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63	14	69	147	123	72	106	52	97	88
Construction	115	124	216	252	223	172	198	86	116	189
Manufacturing	190	107	252	382	263	145	297	68	153	212
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	110	87	164	228	265	86	134	129	169	196
Wholesale and retail trade	348	352	534	716	957	368	523	186	657	596
Finance, insurance, and real estate	83	68	284	265	247	61	80	58	85	139
Business and repair services	55	103	126	117	128	50	75	21	35	168
Professional and related services	514	463	865	1 044	749	294	504	252	545	492
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 635	1 496	2 845	3 535	3 186	1 336	2 026	907	2 069	2 291
Private wage and salary workers	1 130	1 075	1 925	2 551	2 348	1 049	1 408	618	1 735	1 708
Government workers	331	283	647	610	610	155	310	185	287	422
Local government workers	215	192	402	311	312	101	184	115	161	224
Self-employed workers	168	122	257	347	221	125	303	98	47	152
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 016	1 942	3 169	4 374	3 664	1 670	2 322	1 040	2 415	2 657
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 512	1 427	2 460	3 329	2 861	1 208	1 759	816	1 825	1 893
50 to 52 weeks	825	833	1 835	2 337	2 044	756	1 259	522	1 258	1 234
40 to 49 weeks	264	166	260	337	317	173	162	141	218	174
27 to 39 weeks	142	107	122	275	190	67	151	72	138	256
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	239	251	358	535	485	240	295	113	308	368
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 561	2 494	3 776	5 128	4 217	2 112	2 802	1 283	2 929	3 192
With a mobility or self-care limitation	132	161	102	146	163	101	108	27	147	80
With a mobility limitation	86	108	70	127	100	75	69	21	96	44
In labor force	21	33	—	16	28	6	14	—	29	—
With a self-care limitation	76	125	66	79	103	44	57	27	85	48
With a work disability	342	442	282	583	473	302	347	99	324	368
In labor force	107	139	96	195	217	76	145	34	119	181
Prevented from working	206	283	154	368	212	203	167	58	166	178
No work disability	2 219	2 052	3 494	4 545	3 744	1 810	2 455	1 184	2 605	2 824
In labor force	1 685	1 553	2 731	3 495	3 151	1 419	1 959	907	2 086	2 288
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	484	562	742	1 794	787	558	562	313	442	666
With a mobility or self-care limitation	139	145	40	268	107	146	164	46	73	152
With a mobility limitation	102	125	40	242	93	110	132	35	63	141
With a self-care limitation	85	74	31	105	38	63	111	31	48	99
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	224	266	320	517	329	196	211	134	231	197
Mean family income (dollars)	12 573	17 536	20 959	21 034	20 189	23 223	21 173	17 058	14 303	16 154
1 worker	339	306	513	754	484	282	344	160	389	505
Mean family income (dollars)	31 234	30 669	53 104	30 383	30 355	22 172	27 611	35 683	21 120	23 374
2 or more workers	594	390	977	1 151	1 065	443	691	354	539	700
Mean family income (dollars)	42 197	50 552	55 016	55 239	48 621	49 945	43 608	54 639	38 590	44 767

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.						Remainder of Shasta County			
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 306	426	517	147	—	26	—	992	206	1 738
In labor force	2 763	246	289	55	—	26	—	697	76	1 004
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.2	57.7	55.9	37.4	—	100.0	—	70.3	36.9	57.8
Civilian labor force	2 763	246	289	55	—	26	—	697	76	1 004
Employed	2 587	221	280	43	—	26	—	652	76	959
Unemployed	176	25	9	12	—	—	—	45	—	45
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	10.2	3.1	21.8	—	—	—	6.5	—	4.5
Not in labor force	1 543	180	228	92	—	—	—	295	130	734
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	193	28	33	—	—	—	—	14	15	138
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	509	80	88	19	—	—	—	108	87	262
Females 16 years and over	2 200	216	317	70	—	8	—	469	132	882
In labor force	1 169	115	159	16	—	8	—	299	43	411
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.1	53.2	50.2	22.9	—	100.0	—	63.8	32.6	46.6
Civilian labor force	1 169	115	159	16	—	8	—	299	43	411
Employed	1 100	115	150	16	—	8	—	274	43	380
Unemployed	69	—	9	—	—	—	—	25	—	31
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	—	5.7	—	—	—	—	8.4	—	7.5
With own children under 6 years	393	47	46	26	—	—	—	90	—	165
In labor force	182	8	22	9	—	—	—	72	—	68
With own children 6 to 17 years only	488	24	74	—	—	—	—	87	37	110
In labor force	346	14	41	—	—	—	—	64	28	85
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	620	75	56	36	—	—	—	117	10	197
All parents present in household in labor force	243	10	27	15	—	—	—	101	10	80
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 184	84	171	6	—	—	—	289	61	272
All parents present in household in labor force	727	35	95	—	—	—	—	214	44	104
Persons 16 to 19 years	263	24	62	6	—	—	—	39	18	197
Not enrolled in school	21	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Not high school graduate	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Unemployed	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 587	221	280	43	—	26	—	652	76	959
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	360	18	19	—	—	8	—	43	6	56
Professional specialty occupations	389	32	42	3	—	—	—	130	—	57
Technicians and related support occupations	129	6	5	—	—	—	—	12	24	23
Sales occupations	365	27	48	6	—	—	—	99	10	83
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	410	41	18	7	—	—	—	99	4	168
Private household occupations	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Protective service occupations	59	7	5	—	—	—	—	25	—	75
Service occupations, except protective and household	299	39	27	6	—	—	—	59	5	143
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	32	—	7	—	—	—	—	23	—	40
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	209	31	52	6	—	—	—	89	—	219
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	87	—	14	8	—	9	—	27	19	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	124	13	5	7	—	—	—	40	—	54
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	108	7	38	—	—	9	—	6	8	11
Construction	212	45	38	—	—	—	—	34	8	133
Manufacturing	239	10	24	14	—	17	—	74	9	108
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	144	15	31	7	—	—	—	23	—	63
Wholesale and retail trade	580	54	77	12	—	9	—	125	25	139
Finance, insurance, and real estate	226	6	21	—	—	—	—	76	4	71
Business and repair services	207	—	7	—	—	—	—	58	6	41
Professional and related services	709	68	43	3	—	—	—	172	24	262
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 587	221	280	43	—	26	—	652	76	959
Private wage and salary workers	1 684	161	218	36	—	26	—	467	66	703
Government workers	542	48	53	7	—	—	—	91	—	155
Local government workers	304	35	35	7	—	—	—	49	—	102
Self-employed workers	354	12	9	—	—	—	—	94	10	88
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 971	290	299	69	—	26	—	715	72	1 153
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 179	204	188	62	—	26	—	528	23	816
50 to 52 weeks	1 579	161	122	17	—	17	—	370	15	470
40 to 49 weeks	217	31	26	13	—	9	—	49	8	125
27 to 39 weeks	152	—	20	7	—	—	—	48	—	96
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	422	35	58	—	—	—	—	86	49	155
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 765	327	429	128	—	26	—	851	119	1 457
With a mobility or self-care limitation	108	—	16	—	—	—	—	13	13	127
With a mobility limitation	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	83
In labor force	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
With a self-care limitation	86	—	16	—	—	—	—	13	—	77
With a work disability	343	59	59	34	—	—	—	52	20	239
In labor force	179	31	16	6	—	—	—	27	—	97
Prevented from working	140	18	29	28	—	—	—	25	20	100
No work disability	3 422	268	370	94	—	26	—	799	99	1 218
In labor force	2 552	196	273	49	—	26	—	637	76	888
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	541	99	88	19	—	—	—	141	87	281
With a mobility or self-care limitation	36	17	31	—	—	—	—	4	15	53
With a mobility limitation	36	14	31	—	—	—	—	4	7	41
With a self-care limitation	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	47
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	234	9	61	17	—	—	—	40	23	114
Mean family income (dollars)	27 472	9 408	18 396	11 847	—	—	—	24 050	10 820	15 732
1 worker	556	65	62	40	—	—	—	121	23	189
Mean family income (dollars)	44 229	32 345	18 369	22 432	—	—	—	35 185	23 091	39 465
2 or more workers	951	87	88	6	—	9	—	212	17	268
Mean family income (dollars)	48 899	71 175	46 081	8 000	—	52 095	—	66 833	37 353	36 423

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.									
	Troct 109 (pt.)	Troct 110 (pt.)	Troct 111 (pt.)	Troct 112 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Troct 115 (pt.)	Troct 116 (pt.)	Troct 117 (pt.)	Troct 118	Troct 119 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	147	1 141	29	10	323	3 826	2 106	5 363	5 385	3 240
In labor force	83	713	29	5	216	2 135	1 082	2 906	3 172	2 122
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.5	62.5	100.0	50.0	66.9	55.8	51.4	54.2	58.9	65.5
Civilian labor force	83	713	29	5	216	2 135	1 082	2 906	3 172	2 122
Employed	74	631	29	5	207	1 982	996	2 488	2 999	2 010
Unemployed	9	82	—	—	9	153	86	418	173	112
Percent of civilian labor force	10.8	11.5	—	—	4.2	7.2	7.9	14.4	5.5	5.3
Not in labor force	64	428	—	5	107	1 691	1 024	2 457	2 213	1 118
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	16	55	—	—	9	164	106	226	335	163
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	41	103	—	—	35	734	382	909	792	425
Females 16 years and over	78	573	12	5	166	1 920	1 102	2 796	2 703	1 663
In labor force	35	316	12	5	94	926	444	1 272	1 325	957
Percent of females 16 years and over	44.9	55.1	100.0	100.0	56.6	48.2	40.3	45.5	49.0	57.5
Civilian labor force	35	316	12	5	94	926	444	1 272	1 325	957
Employed	26	297	12	5	85	867	421	1 132	1 273	900
Unemployed	9	19	—	—	9	59	23	140	52	57
Percent of civilian labor force	25.7	6.0	—	—	9.6	6.4	5.2	11.0	3.9	6.0
With own children under 6 years	7	86	—	—	40	296	167	513	388	187
In labor force	7	41	—	—	28	143	51	220	176	93
With own children 6 to 17 years only	22	130	5	—	57	279	194	557	497	349
In labor force	15	88	5	—	20	207	105	370	349	265
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7	124	—	—	24	393	240	815	495	281
All parents present in household in labor force	7	74	—	—	17	166	58	368	206	104
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	47	318	5	—	121	737	418	1 399	1 240	725
All parents present in household in labor force	32	167	5	—	46	401	210	724	825	442
Persons 16 to 19 years	16	153	—	—	18	249	135	375	436	305
Not enrolled in school	—	42	—	—	—	48	30	126	106	41
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	32	—	—	—	26	18	54	50	23
Not high school graduate	—	15	—	—	—	36	11	41	67	33
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	22	10
Unemployed	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	14
Not in labor force	—	11	—	—	—	26	11	31	38	9
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	74	631	29	5	207	1 982	996	2 488	2 999	2 010
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11	84	19	—	16	180	114	156	234	278
Professional specialty occupations	6	132	—	5	33	293	121	258	311	376
Technicians and related support occupations	—	15	—	—	—	25	19	102	53	84
Sales occupations	19	117	—	—	11	211	150	252	482	234
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	89	—	—	9	360	100	366	513	297
Private household occupations	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	17	6	8
Protective service occupations	—	7	5	—	9	45	27	26	35	61
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	63	—	—	20	221	205	418	313	210
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	12	—	—	8	41	14	102	119	45
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	40	—	—	24	246	138	387	420	238
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	8	—	—	—	110	29	133	124	50
Transportation and material moving occupations	16	39	5	—	65	119	52	140	226	74
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	19	—	—	12	131	21	131	163	55
Construction	16	35	5	—	24	176	121	252	425	199
Manufacturing	—	68	—	—	32	305	55	253	294	188
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	11	41	—	—	24	130	78	149	221	211
Wholesale and retail trade	8	143	19	—	31	432	284	630	725	451
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19	40	—	—	—	69	49	163	197	95
Business and repair services	—	49	—	—	9	106	42	134	138	53
Professional and related services	20	172	—	5	44	489	226	565	651	549
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	74	631	29	5	207	1 982	996	2 488	2 999	2 010
Private wage and salary workers	49	421	24	—	118	1 398	739	1 872	2 177	1 311
Government workers	7	134	5	5	43	376	99	402	480	423
Local government workers	7	68	5	5	34	266	50	237	302	260
Self-employed workers	18	76	—	—	46	208	147	207	331	276
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	90	784	29	10	234	2 399	1 164	3 150	3 409	2 315
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	83	640	29	—	196	1 807	782	2 441	2 462	1 734
50 to 52 weeks	67	467	29	—	134	1 184	477	1 568	1 675	1 300
40 to 49 weeks	—	52	—	—	36	233	136	268	264	142
27 to 39 weeks	—	41	—	—	—	145	54	157	169	88
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	7	43	—	—	—	250	178	290	507	319
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	101	1 038	29	10	288	3 042	1 668	4 404	4 520	2 776
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	46	—	—	—	128	92	243	123	71
With a mobility limitation	—	29	—	—	—	98	37	174	100	71
In labor force	—	4	—	—	—	8	7	20	18	20
With a self-care limitation	—	34	—	—	—	90	62	142	67	26
With a work disability	—	108	5	—	18	456	272	731	448	321
In labor force	—	40	5	—	18	161	75	151	148	143
Prevented from working	—	68	—	—	—	223	169	525	277	153
No work disability	101	930	24	10	270	2 586	1 396	3 673	4 072	2 455
In labor force	78	673	24	5	198	1 936	970	2 705	2 958	1 940
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	46	103	—	—	35	784	425	959	865	464
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	40	—	—	—	73	74	164	115	68
With a mobility limitation	—	34	—	—	—	60	28	135	115	39
With a self-care limitation	—	28	—	—	—	47	60	102	64	37
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	12	41	—	—	—	299	165	396	412	156
Mean family income (dollars)	36 834	24 404	—	—	—	22 649	15 776	14 115	20 474	23 215
1 worker	9	120	—	—	40	407	332	834	600	297
Mean family income (dollars)	61 150	77 920	—	—	22 325	27 850	24 729	21 840	28 876	37 676
2 or more workers	31	253	5	5	72	747	300	813	1 056	816
Mean family income (dollars)	91 798	63 239	46 609	25 700	70 822	47 252	45 633	34 384	50 726	51 549

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128.97	Tract 128.98
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 304	3 629	3 333	8 205	2 665	1 548	7 441	6 032	—	—
In labor force	1 858	1 863	1 911	4 559	1 467	718	3 882	3 223	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.2	51.3	57.3	55.6	55.0	46.4	52.2	53.4	—	—
Civilian labor force	1 858	1 863	1 911	4 550	1 467	718	3 882	3 223	—	—
Employed	1 619	1 653	1 701	4 171	1 373	690	3 583	2 860	—	—
Unemployed	239	210	210	379	94	28	299	363	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	12.9	11.3	11.0	8.3	6.4	3.9	7.7	11.3	—	—
Not in labor force	1 446	1 766	1 422	3 646	1 198	830	3 559	2 809	—	—
Institutionalized persons	87	—	52	29	86	—	234	73	—	—
Enrolled in school	246	132	116	468	138	48	273	281	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	408	858	543	1 268	348	366	1 246	1 081	—	—
Females 16 years and over	1 829	2 004	1 756	4 134	1 285	795	3 532	3 127	—	—
In labor force	843	835	843	1 941	632	314	1 494	1 323	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	46.1	41.7	48.0	47.0	49.2	39.5	42.3	42.3	—	—
Civilian labor force	843	835	843	1 941	632	314	1 494	1 323	—	—
Employed	702	758	750	1 828	613	307	1 395	1 182	—	—
Unemployed	141	77	93	113	19	7	99	141	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	16.7	9.2	11.0	5.8	3.0	2.2	6.6	10.7	—	—
With own children under 6 years	317	282	224	693	207	63	392	493	—	—
In labor force	162	118	101	377	109	41	146	229	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	417	361	340	805	290	71	657	610	—	—
In labor force	274	256	224	524	190	45	421	374	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	551	388	357	921	322	83	722	703	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	293	168	148	426	154	44	248	395	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	961	822	726	2 087	708	155	1 475	1 539	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	609	470	449	1 182	372	72	758	831	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	274	273	305	658	157	82	506	395	—	—
Not enrolled in school	43	71	76	142	41	30	85	99	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	35	17	27	60	27	25	58	61	—	—
Not high school graduate	11	33	20	59	23	—	48	35	—	—
Employed	—	16	6	21	4	—	11	11	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	10	5	—	13	18	—	—
Not in labor force	11	17	14	28	14	—	24	6	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 619	1 653	1 701	4 171	1 373	690	3 583	2 860	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	125	110	106	377	142	115	303	228	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	158	131	105	437	278	71	533	212	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	20	44	32	95	69	7	54	59	—	—
Sales occupations	178	253	239	454	117	154	365	291	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	321	278	211	635	211	38	392	320	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	43	29	—	9	3	7	—	—
Protective service occupations	35	14	31	49	62	—	72	68	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	246	262	175	332	129	70	413	544	—	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	41	45	150	120	56	15	262	188	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	258	214	224	780	137	59	646	375	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	91	77	132	259	55	—	92	205	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	81	151	130	324	64	61	267	171	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	65	74	123	280	53	91	181	192	—	—
Construction	146	149	109	412	85	162	463	107	—	—
Manufacturing	283	205	300	560	168	46	303	567	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	112	117	102	375	98	40	378	330	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	393	467	435	1 024	187	162	697	585	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	72	52	82	220	62	19	133	77	—	—
Business and repair services	95	81	94	194	35	17	190	162	—	—
Professional and related services	384	438	261	915	412	112	839	590	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 619	1 653	1 701	4 171	1 373	690	3 583	2 860	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 260	1 285	1 345	3 029	838	454	2 527	1 988	—	—
Government workers	188	189	146	696	336	119	525	438	—	—
Local government workers	131	109	81	396	233	79	307	262	—	—
Self-employed workers	159	166	210	433	199	98	492	422	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 978	1 979	2 012	4 941	1 676	745	4 359	3 588	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 475	1 355	1 458	3 708	1 270	522	3 280	2 575	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	826	813	981	2 329	790	277	2 004	1 459	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	231	154	123	491	152	102	442	389	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	129	130	122	263	123	60	280	234	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	222	314	324	577	187	69	585	440	—	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 748	2 692	2 660	6 787	2 194	1 138	5 808	4 760	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	115	155	58	301	11	69	291	119	—	—
With a mobility limitation	60	98	58	180	11	69	193	21	—	—
In labor force	14	—	5	10	—	12	68	7	—	—
With a self-care limitation	75	68	31	232	5	69	165	114	—	—
With a work disability	401	542	286	1 249	255	181	831	543	—	—
In labor force	99	186	70	380	63	46	322	188	—	—
Prevented from working	256	315	207	740	150	128	397	287	—	—
No work disability	2 347	2 150	2 347	5 538	1 939	957	4 977	4 217	—	—
In labor force	1 698	1 611	1 763	4 058	1 388	628	3 409	2 917	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	469	937	621	1 380	385	410	1 399	1 199	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	77	213	92	180	34	54	181	178	—	—
With a mobility limitation	71	179	92	144	29	43	174	107	—	—
With a self-care limitation	43	67	39	102	22	41	77	98	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	266	353	227	642	191	179	675	510	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	12 848	21 500	12 976	14 698	17 913	18 303	19 763	18 421	—	—
1 worker	383	471	373	1 073	305	144	822	850	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	22 383	25 474	23 843	29 647	37 328	21 942	35 801	33 226	—	—
2 or more workers	570	506	628	1 518	488	190	1 334	1 037	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	33 255	38 549	43 979	43 408	58 743	55 666	47 604	48 549	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shosto County		Totals for split trocts/8NA's in Shosta County						
		Total	Redding city	Troct 103	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108	Troct 109	Troct 110	Troct 111
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	55 940	55 940	26 110	1 608	2 891	4 109	3 396	1 487	2 174	774
Less than \$5,000	2 274	2 274	985	61	115	151	109	33	44	36
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7 445	7 445	3 370	148	282	551	420	214	215	28
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 668	6 668	3 030	164	332	535	291	192	240	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 982	10 982	5 284	343	362	942	595	390	345	111
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 854	8 854	4 059	263	464	649	550	223	388	108
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 899	9 899	4 656	290	508	674	733	186	440	260
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 579	6 579	3 226	266	439	409	464	144	361	118
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 873	1 873	921	45	196	95	170	53	81	29
\$100,000 or more	1 366	1 366	579	28	193	103	64	52	60	29
Median (dollars)	25 581	25 581	25 828	28 169	32 774	22 448	30 167	22 328	30 662	37 896
Mean (dollars)	32 210	32 210	32 779	33 951	43 869	32 233	34 293	31 998	37 564	40 153
Families	40 707	40 707	17 747	1 159	2 183	2 485	2 449	973	1 660	653
Median income (dollars)	30 332	30 332	31 575	30 685	38 318	30 582	34 259	26 439	35 992	38 268
Males 15 years and over, with income	50 386	50 386	22 553	1 384	2 600	3 192	3 104	1 256	2 085	769
Median income (dollars)	19 001	19 001	19 210	21 344	24 521	20 516	20 593	16 995	20 059	24 291
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.1	43.1	45.4	48.6	53.7	42.0	49.3	40.0	49.4	47.2
Median income (dollars)	30 537	30 537	30 158	30 963	35 259	30 077	30 591	25 697	31 486	30 760
Females 15 years and over, with income	48 315	48 315	23 343	1 380	2 467	3 484	3 100	1 442	2 032	729
Median income (dollars)	8 789	8 789	9 392	8 891	10 702	9 692	9 388	9 067	10 031	10 387
Percent year-round full-time workers	24.7	24.7	26.8	28.1	32.3	23.4	31.8	22.3	34.3	25.8
Median income (dollars)	18 000	18 000	18 517	17 386	22 051	18 354	19 491	16 038	19 798	19 750
Per capita income (dollars)	12 381	12 381	13 040	13 303	16 941	14 734	13 381	12 589	13 587	13 631
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	55 940	55 940	26 110	1 608	2 891	4 109	3 396	1 487	2 174	774
With earnings	41 356	41 356	19 581	1 271	2 293	2 841	2 699	1 047	1 739	592
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 251	33 251	33 766	34 260	44 627	34 400	35 679	31 459	38 037	38 942
With Social Security income	17 245	17 245	7 493	365	769	1 401	847	492	498	220
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 907	7 907	7 900	7 809	8 193	7 990	7 946	7 976	7 026	9 682
With public assistance income	8 083	8 083	3 828	240	357	639	301	259	293	84
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 899	5 899	6 268	6 642	5 719	5 655	4 993	6 478	6 578	9 086
With retirement income	11 111	11 111	4 781	241	512	955	524	252	406	196
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 758	8 758	8 694	6 928	11 687	7 843	9 107	10 495	9 616	7 957
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	36 478	36 478	37 827	36 563	49 056	39 750	37 619	37 788	42 439	42 221
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 129	35 129	34 081	29 351	49 396	34 948	36 360	32 176	46 335	36 806
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 719	37 719	41 523	43 398	48 721	43 632	38 769	43 552	38 351	46 938
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 188	40 188	42 268	41 838	54 892	41 170	40 923	44 534	45 691	44 312
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 674	41 674	41 695	37 786	58 136	43 477	42 196	41 419	51 924	40 448
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 022	39 022	42 721	44 752	52 035	39 750	39 930	47 008	39 367	47 371
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 256	17 256	17 804	18 874	18 735	18 557	16 517	13 976	23 481	21 984
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 921	13 921	14 898	12 539	13 448	16 906	14 675	12 071	15 818	11 439
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 030	24 030	25 155	33 742	28 568	22 640	23 081	19 067	35 181	38 974
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	40 707	40 707	17 747	1 159	2 183	2 485	2 449	973	1 660	653
Householder worked in 1989	28 713	28 713	12 949	842	1 632	1 780	1 814	677	1 271	463
With related children under 18 years	20 695	20 695	9 231	592	1 131	1 157	1 234	516	880	318
With related children under 5 years	8 659	8 659	4 166	311	472	539	603	227	343	119
Married-couple families	33 007	33 007	13 900	870	1 790	1 968	2 105	741	1 396	593
Householder worked in 1989	23 991	23 991	10 484	662	1 360	1 442	1 583	518	1 083	450
With related children under 18 years	15 134	15 134	6 362	375	870	760	963	345	707	271
With related children under 5 years	6 464	6 464	3 032	210	351	408	519	152	280	98
Female householder, no husband present	5 856	5 856	3 088	251	326	375	283	191	187	47
Householder worked in 1989	3 396	3 396	1 885	142	211	231	183	122	135	13
With related children under 18 years	4 394	4 394	2 361	193	229	293	238	145	136	34
With related children under 5 years	1 722	1 722	911	86	115	87	79	60	53	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22 066	22 066	12 377	666	950	2 120	1 288	792	711	185
Nonfamily householder	15 233	15 233	8 363	449	708	1 624	947	514	514	121
65 years and over	6 161	6 161	3 198	135	210	692	219	249	136	30
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	144 397	144 397	65 284	4 099	7 485	8 928	8 536	3 701	5 990	2 269
Persons under 18 years	38 939	38 939	17 297	1 120	2 129	1 929	2 193	952	1 687	689
Related children under 18 years	38 515	38 515	17 105	1 120	2 127	1 906	2 186	944	1 674	682
Related children 5 to 17 years	27 555	27 555	11 838	761	1 538	1 325	1 464	656	1 250	499
Persons 65 years and over	20 155	20 155	9 165	488	883	1 881	1 068	604	665	313
Persons 75 years and over	7 476	7 476	3 758	201	288	771	351	306	298	65
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	4 490	4 490	1 967	134	233	212	182	96	109	34
Percent below poverty level	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.6	10.7	8.5	7.4	9.9	6.6	5.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 897	1 897	805	46	94	73	74	42	65	7
With related children under 18 years	3 642	3 642	1 691	126	177	168	133	96	94	34
With related children under 5 years	1 905	1 905	987	87	127	89	69	65	51	11
Married-couple families	1 952	1 952	709	42	115	63	69	23	53	18
Householder worked in 1989	894	894	353	16	44	30	29	17	26	7
With related children under 18 years	1 319	1 319	539	37	79	38	33	23	38	18
With related children under 5 years	734	734	371	30	71	38	12	18	25	7
Female householder, no husband present	2 267	2 267	1 185	92	115	126	105	73	56	16
Householder worked in 1989	853	853	422	30	47	36	37	25	39	—
With related children under 18 years	2 096	2 096	1 096	89	98	116	100	73	56	16
With related children under 5 years	1 067	1 067	589	57	56	51	57	47	26	4
Unrelated individuals	5 031	5 031	2 613	128	142	368	247	173	158	41
Nonfamily householder	2 433	2 433	1 156	53	67	193	151	69	73	12
65 years and over	784	784	334	12	21	51	35	32	35	—
Persons	19 840	19 840	9 343	610	961	1 036	792	540	566	159
Percent below poverty level	13.7	13.7	14.3	14.9	12.8	11.6	9.3	14.6	9.4	7.0
Persons under 18 years	8 030	8 030	3 900	293	448	349	250	224	234	71
Related children under 18 years	7 651	7 651	3 731	293	419	337	243	216	227	64
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 935	4 935	2 290	180	218	205	151	121	147	53
Persons 65 years and over	1 353	1 353	539	30	54	77	79	32	68	—
Persons 75 years and over	634	634	286	24	36	49	29	26	21	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 169	6 169	3 086	204	332	367	189	163	172	126
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	28 683	28 683	13 187	1 100	1 356	1 526	1 251	837	826	273
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	52 788	52 788	23 099	1 519	2 251	2 868	2 364	1 434	1 835	464

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County—Con.							Redding city, Shasta County		
	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 123	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 830	2 224	2 112	1 330	2 812	1 440	3 989	794	1 089	1 608
Less than \$5,000	66	49	76	93	140	24	97	80	15	61
\$5,000 to \$9,999	224	77	195	262	573	72	521	216	240	148
\$10,000 to \$14,999	290	145	274	164	373	124	456	165	137	164
\$15,000 to \$24,999	443	399	353	262	726	199	815	157	285	343
\$25,000 to \$34,999	373	423	353	159	352	222	810	46	171	263
\$35,000 to \$49,999	269	405	411	181	432	298	692	98	153	290
\$50,000 to \$74,999	139	433	327	149	186	359	416	21	88	266
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16	214	62	54	15	102	125	11	—	45
\$100,000 or more	10	79	61	6	15	40	57	—	—	28
Median (dollars)	21 580	35 522	29 291	21 572	18 384	38 077	25 984	13 095	19 162	28 169
Mean (dollars)	25 556	42 100	34 452	27 319	23 545	42 493	30 544	18 615	23 148	33 951
Families	1 164	1 853	1 614	1 008	2 106	1 269	3 242	272	526	1 159
Median income (dollars)	25 181	39 591	33 539	24 803	20 637	40 646	28 317	22 670	26 250	30 685
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 509	2 196	1 983	1 109	2 534	1 514	3 792	995	749	1 384
Median income (dollars)	15 679	24 780	20 679	18 356	12 297	26 494	20 021	10 130	17 467	21 344
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.2	54.2	44.2	38.4	38.5	54.6	44.3	23.7	40.2	48.6
Median income (dollars)	23 807	34 681	30 980	30 918	26 042	35 793	30 017	17 396	25 855	30 963
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 763	1 856	1 777	1 096	2 323	1 372	3 285	757	922	1 380
Median income (dollars)	8 598	10 775	8 982	7 847	7 848	8 873	8 090	7 750	9 383	8 891
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.1	28.2	26.3	15.2	26.3	34.5	20.3	15.1	20.2	28.1
Median income (dollars)	16 192	18 272	20 076	19 375	15 556	19 648	16 591	13 300	14 643	17 386
Per capita income (dollars)	9 840	14 413	13 398	10 642	8 708	14 715	10 915	8 849	11 789	13 303
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 830	2 224	2 112	1 330	2 812	1 440	3 989	794	1 089	1 608
With earnings	1 487	1 837	1 568	903	2 072	1 214	2 994	466	648	1 271
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 101	41 520	34 263	29 901	23 553	42 267	31 106	21 496	23 033	34 260
With Social Security income	420	541	757	499	923	375	1 348	287	487	365
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 261	10 122	7 906	6 140	7 551	7 806	7 806	6 136	7 569	7 809
With public assistance income	273	182	201	217	650	56	552	244	153	240
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 455	8 238	5 489	4 395	5 757	4 178	5 638	5 642	6 860	6 642
With retirement income	268	374	526	258	499	311	928	104	285	241
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 205	9 114	9 010	10 269	6 561	10 888	8 320	4 913	8 790	6 928
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	27 876	45 070	38 280	30 574	25 121	44 819	33 192	24 796	28 391	36 563
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 289	43 388	38 425	30 619	23 573	44 497	32 324	18 819	25 557	29 351
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 758	46 863	38 190	30 536	26 947	45 071	33 956	30 189	29 942	43 398
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 358	47 721	40 198	35 127	28 137	46 390	36 529	29 335	30 691	41 838
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 399	46 924	42 122	37 671	28 334	45 788	37 617	24 636	30 427	37 786
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 177	48 532	39 092	33 245	27 933	46 879	35 668	30 982	30 803	44 752
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 699	28 789	16 768	13 431	15 861	27 758	15 269	19 375	17 697	18 874
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 874	21 041	14 013	12 872	11 450	26 359	11 385	14 276	14 372	12 539
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 917	39 345	20 058	14 281	22 322	28 497	21 306	30 561	21 726	33 742
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 164	1 853	1 614	1 008	2 106	1 269	3 242	272	526	1 159
Householder worked in 1989	841	1 475	1 081	657	1 360	993	2 196	198	346	842
With related children under 18 years	686	1 017	680	501	1 248	620	1 638	138	193	592
With related children under 5 years	347	347	324	180	574	193	693	54	97	311
Married-couple families	804	1 567	1 411	781	1 553	1 162	2 698	138	419	870
Householder worked in 1989	588	1 261	958	574	1 016	902	1 919	99	290	662
With related children under 18 years	402	827	556	342	832	572	1 270	38	129	375
With related children under 5 years	227	306	259	146	353	189	543	3	62	210
Female householder, no husband present	289	189	147	194	419	107	401	99	73	251
Householder worked in 1989	207	130	80	64	217	91	220	71	33	142
With related children under 18 years	230	133	95	142	307	48	287	72	43	193
With related children under 5 years	83	22	57	34	150	4	111	32	26	86
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	968	606	676	394	1 125	250	1 057	1 307	681	666
Nonfamily householder	666	371	498	322	706	171	747	522	563	449
65 years and over	162	130	241	163	316	79	342	314	315	135
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 523	6 484	5 429	3 424	7 664	4 156	11 001	2 079	2 129	4 099
Persons under 18 years	1 276	2 003	1 325	905	2 375	1 077	3 141	318	412	1 120
Related children under 18 years	1 275	1 985	1 314	899	2 334	1 056	3 103	293	388	1 120
Related children 5 to 17 years	853	1 464	942	660	1 574	841	2 339	225	254	761
Persons 65 years and over	442	576	883	513	978	464	1 380	416	604	488
Persons 75 years and over	187	196	343	154	310	133	484	211	297	201
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	196	83	119	178	422	29	339	31	63	134
Percent below poverty level	16.8	4.5	7.4	17.7	20.0	2.3	10.5	11.4	12.0	11.6
Householder worked in 1989	84	54	47	65	259	11	106	6	26	46
With related children under 18 years	177	83	90	100	348	—	302	31	57	126
With related children under 5 years	96	28	69	39	199	—	154	15	41	87
Married-couple families	67	52	80	70	207	18	141	9	33	42
Householder worked in 1989	35	36	23	31	143	—	61	6	21	16
With related children under 18 years	62	52	51	34	151	—	104	9	27	37
With related children under 5 years	36	24	36	18	80	—	63	—	21	30
Female householder, no husband present	110	27	39	101	161	11	175	22	25	92
Householder worked in 1989	43	14	24	19	62	11	45	—	5	30
With related children under 18 years	96	27	39	66	143	—	175	22	25	89
With related children under 5 years	46	—	33	21	88	—	84	15	20	57
Unrelated individuals	184	149	132	111	322	67	217	459	100	128
Nonfamily householder	112	49	67	86	152	31	90	121	43	53
65 years and over	27	6	33	29	75	27	37	24	18	12
Persons	893	532	560	572	1 691	131	1 324	614	301	610
Percent below poverty level	19.7	8.2	10.3	16.7	22.1	3.2	12.0	29.5	14.1	14.9
Persons under 18 years	430	260	205	153	720	21	626	141	121	293
Related children under 18 years	429	242	194	147	690	—	588	116	103	293
Related children 5 to 17 years	297	190	109	102	422	—	411	87	56	180
Persons 65 years and over	60	6	44	61	133	37	87	24	32	30
Persons 75 years and over	14	—	22	15	65	7	57	17	13	24
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	166	178	156	171	446	37	312	255	63	204
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 199	649	656	798	2 423	314	1 981	856	436	1 100
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 123	1 381	1 645	1 423	4 072	824	4 013	1 507	769	1 519

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 568	1 724	2 401	4 002	2 642	1 412	1 691	757	1 825	1 955
Less than \$5,000	74	104	108	138	62	33	44	36	66	91
\$5,000 to \$9,999	213	383	251	532	319	214	197	28	224	247
\$10,000 to \$14,999	190	308	297	500	163	184	204	55	290	189
\$15,000 to \$24,999	307	310	264	942	464	382	279	99	443	520
\$25,000 to \$34,999	209	242	391	618	440	197	292	108	368	254
\$35,000 to \$49,999	339	151	421	665	601	173	360	255	269	368
\$50,000 to \$74,999	188	154	350	409	408	135	264	118	139	213
\$75,000 to \$99,999	38	30	184	95	134	53	39	29	16	45
\$100,000 or more	10	42	135	103	51	41	12	29	10	28
Median (dollars)	25 000	16 709	32 221	22 668	31 565	21 835	28 377	38 003	21 509	23 406
Mean (dollars)	30 153	27 981	42 737	32 631	35 628	30 593	31 753	40 490	25 556	30 027
Families	1 157	962	1 810	2 422	1 878	921	1 246	648	1 159	1 402
Median income (dollars)	30 262	19 937	38 596	30 915	36 044	25 239	33 141	38 179	25 098	26 500
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 425	1 289	2 090	3 126	2 281	1 187	1 554	752	1 504	1 697
Median income (dollars)	18 422	14 096	24 670	20 631	22 418	16 946	18 171	24 527	15 643	17 440
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.5	37.7	55.5	42.4	53.6	38.2	48.1	46.0	48.3	42.0
Median income (dollars)	30 406	24 125	35 146	30 271	30 820	25 574	31 042	31 047	23 807	24 020
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 411	1 554	2 048	3 365	2 386	1 380	1 593	717	1 758	1 817
Median income (dollars)	8 700	7 981	10 892	9 780	10 696	8 809	9 308	10 407	8 618	9 757
Percent year-round full-time workers	20.6	22.3	32.5	24.2	34.5	21.9	32.1	24.5	30.2	28.7
Median income (dollars)	20 431	16 285	21 581	18 354	19 701	16 186	18 514	19 875	16 192	19 521
Per capita income (dollars)	11 009	12 159	16 847	14 974	14 158	12 022	11 981	13 667	9 834	11 353
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 568	1 724	2 401	4 002	2 642	1 412	1 691	757	1 825	1 955
With earnings	1 168	1 206	1 878	2 796	2 118	999	1 315	575	1 482	1 536
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 290	29 624	43 808	34 570	37 015	29 690	32 648	39 350	25 168	30 201
With Social Security income	448	467	630	1 342	457	459	417	220	415	635
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 647	7 673	8 243	8 024	7 891	7 824	7 245	9 682	7 264	7 181
With public assistance income	319	359	285	614	193	259	236	84	273	292
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 638	6 040	5 796	5 558	5 196	6 478	6 244	9 086	6 455	5 227
With retirement income	243	267	429	933	412	239	196	196	263	381
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 071	8 065	10 998	7 959	10 018	10 090	9 175	7 957	8 133	6 996
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	33 249	35 098	48 453	40 199	38 932	35 754	35 392	42 187	27 886	33 041
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 130	24 337	48 349	34 954	36 687	30 596	34 127	36 642	24 289	30 571
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 902	47 496	48 555	44 477	41 038	41 015	36 649	46 938	32 831	35 809
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 045	42 946	54 896	41 612	42 782	42 325	37 510	44 293	33 406	38 613
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 521	26 784	57 911	43 757	43 421	39 832	37 889	40 328	31 399	39 645
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 599	54 247	52 266	40 307	42 285	44 246	37 167	47 371	35 292	37 723
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 889	19 779	18 522	18 429	16 158	13 976	21 957	21 984	14 699	14 716
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 015	21 316	13 656	16 906	14 861	12 071	16 083	11 439	13 874	12 237
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 477	14 109	28 159	22 455	20 851	19 067	33 384	38 974	17 917	22 152
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 157	962	1 810	2 422	1 878	921	1 246	648	1 159	1 402
Householder worked in 1989	813	635	1 335	1 757	1 415	637	946	458	836	1 077
With related children under 18 years	667	560	929	1 117	953	488	646	313	686	776
With related children under 5 years	318	281	402	529	468	227	246	119	347	346
Married-couple families	915	627	1 466	1 922	1 588	689	1 041	588	799	1 039
Householder worked in 1989	695	454	1 105	1 419	1 227	478	781	445	583	852
With related children under 18 years	481	272	711	737	714	317	498	266	402	516
With related children under 5 years	209	159	294	408	400	152	194	98	227	264
Female householder, no husband present	213	272	301	368	254	191	162	47	289	296
Householder worked in 1989	97	134	193	231	165	122	129	13	207	186
With related children under 18 years	165	230	204	286	216	145	125	34	230	222
With related children under 5 years	91	106	108	87	63	60	42	8	83	76
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	638	1 119	770	2 070	1 063	760	613	166	968	833
Nonfamily householder	411	762	591	1 580	764	491	445	109	666	553
65 years and over	143	251	186	666	188	234	130	30	162	276
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 231	3 920	6 107	8 659	6 608	3 507	4 475	2 235	4 513	5 200
Persons under 18 years	1 304	991	1 734	1 858	1 724	898	1 229	684	1 276	1 455
Related children under 18 years	1 295	952	1 710	1 835	1 717	890	1 222	677	1 275	1 455
Related children 5 to 17 years	880	598	1 214	1 264	1 144	602	908	494	853	987
Persons 65 years and over	484	562	742	1 794	787	558	562	313	442	666
Persons 75 years and over	202	293	243	741	246	283	256	65	187	293
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	185	232	213	212	129	96	103	34	196	204
Percent below poverty level	16.0	24.1	11.8	8.8	6.9	10.4	8.3	5.2	16.9	14.6
Householder worked in 1989	65	76	81	73	51	42	59	7	84	117
With related children under 18 years	160	192	164	168	95	96	88	34	177	183
With related children under 5 years	109	113	127	89	58	65	45	11	96	84
Married-couple families	71	68	100	63	35	23	53	18	67	60
Householder worked in 1989	30	28	36	30	14	17	26	7	35	40
With related children under 18 years	60	40	71	38	6	23	38	18	62	52
With related children under 5 years	37	20	71	38	6	18	25	7	36	36
Female householder, no husband present	114	150	110	126	94	73	50	16	110	139
Householder worked in 1989	35	43	42	36	37	25	33	—	43	72
With related children under 18 years	100	143	93	116	89	73	50	16	96	126
With related children under 5 years	72	84	56	51	52	47	20	4	46	48
Unrelated individuals	108	308	122	350	178	173	143	41	184	131
Nonfamily householder	54	142	67	175	90	69	66	12	112	73
65 years and over	5	21	21	51	29	32	35	—	27	40
Persons	794	1 030	869	1 018	524	540	524	159	893	791
Percent below poverty level	18.8	26.3	14.2	11.8	7.9	15.4	11.7	7.1	19.8	15.2
Persons under 18 years	391	428	417	349	170	224	213	71	430	357
Related children under 18 years	382	392	396	337	163	216	206	64	429	357
Related children 5 to 17 years	203	237	195	205	93	121	134	53	297	227
Persons 65 years and over	12	34	54	77	48	32	68	—	60	40
Persons 75 years and over	12	19	36	49	15	26	21	—	14	34
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	274	389	309	354	129	163	172	126	166	281
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 129	1 299	1 205	1 508	764	828	715	261	1 199	1 055
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 770	2 119	1 867	2 756	1 574	1 425	1 537	445	2 123	1 923

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.						Remainder of Shasta County			
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 087	209	258	79	—	9	—	490	107	754
Less than \$5,000	40	—	22	11	—	—	—	7	13	47
\$5,000 to \$9,999	77	9	51	21	—	—	—	31	19	101
\$10,000 to \$14,999	132	25	27	—	—	—	—	35	35	128
\$15,000 to \$24,999	376	36	50	27	—	—	—	98	—	131
\$25,000 to \$34,999	423	16	13	8	—	—	—	73	31	110
\$35,000 to \$49,999	396	53	57	7	—	—	—	87	9	132
\$50,000 to \$74,999	393	35	31	5	—	9	—	89	—	56
\$75,000 to \$99,999	171	24	7	—	—	—	—	12	—	36
\$100,000 or more	79	11	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	13
Median (dollars)	34 890	40 598	22 813	18 839	—	50 480	—	35 156	13 224	22 973
Mean (dollars)	41 382	48 655	27 520	18 387	—	52 095	—	49 417	17 318	29 619
Families	1 741	211	211	63	—	9	—	373	63	571
Median income (dollars)	38 556	40 809	24 219	19 018	—	50 480	—	36 797	19 625	28 403
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 039	206	191	66	—	18	—	510	66	823
Median income (dollars)	24 657	30 500	24 028	11 250	—	18 750	—	24 273	10 000	13 946
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.1	51.0	41.9	21.2	—	50.0	—	46.7	22.7	37.3
Median income (dollars)	33 856	32 350	31 447	25 313	—	28 750	—	37 000	26 250	27 422
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 719	201	265	62	—	8	—	419	119	714
Median income (dollars)	10 661	6 928	6 885	6 023	—	13 750	—	9 675	6 595	5 967
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.7	27.9	15.8	4.8	—	100.0	—	31.5	—	22.8
Median income (dollars)	18 750	22 321	24 286	38 750	—	13 750	—	23 417	—	16 544
Per capita income (dollars)	14 279	17 842	10 102	6 704	—	17 494	—	17 347	7 113	11 003
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 087	209	258	79	—	9	—	490	107	754
With earnings	1 700	193	169	52	—	9	—	415	45	581
Mean earnings (dollars)	41 312	44 015	31 131	17 555	—	50 500	—	48 331	23 804	30 812
With Social Security income	518	72	82	12	—	—	—	139	59	210
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 226	8 705	5 733	15 705	—	7	—	7 962	7 216	8 113
With public assistance income	173	—	82	22	—	—	—	72	25	108
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	8 355	—	4 249	7 074	—	—	—	5 415	5 592	4 630
With retirement income	374	53	30	13	—	—	—	83	22	112
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 114	6 994	13 857	9 254	—	—	—	15 248	2 914	5 756
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	44 528	52 046	29 934	18 201	—	52 095	—	51 978	22 460	33 299
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 038	63 247	27 307	9 130	—	—	—	54 472	34 652	35 216
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 144	43 645	33 081	26 447	—	52 095	—	49 525	15 449	31 697
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 966	56 122	33 283	24 858	—	52 095	—	54 873	22 736	35 213
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 576	67 251	33 876	8 000	—	—	—	59 129	34 652	38 466
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 309	46 247	32 874	28 748	—	52 095	—	50 969	10 820	32 646
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 028	15 298	17 208	4 229	—	—	—	21 301	25 300	19 658
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 041	21 200	18 581	4 229	—	—	—	9 979	—	12 993
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 755	12 768	6 000	—	—	—	—	31 752	25 300	40 608
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 741	161	211	63	—	9	—	373	63	571
Householder worked in 1989	1 376	106	135	28	—	9	—	297	23	399
With related children under 18 years	935	76	119	43	—	—	—	202	40	281
With related children under 5 years	314	36	36	35	—	—	—	70	10	135
Married-couple families	1 477	134	147	32	—	9	—	324	46	517
Householder worked in 1989	1 171	93	107	14	—	9	—	255	23	356
With related children under 18 years	754	63	70	19	—	—	—	159	23	249
With related children under 5 years	282	30	29	11	—	—	—	57	—	119
Female householder, no husband present	180	20	55	17	—	—	—	25	7	29
Householder worked in 1989	121	6	28	7	—	—	—	18	—	18
With related children under 18 years	124	6	49	17	—	—	—	25	7	22
With related children under 5 years	13	6	7	17	—	—	—	7	—	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	559	70	51	43	—	—	—	180	50	225
Nonfamily householder	346	48	47	16	—	—	—	117	44	183
65 years and over	130	10	28	—	—	—	—	24	26	31
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 016	569	714	197	—	26	—	1 378	269	1 928
Persons under 18 years	1 858	159	227	50	—	—	—	425	71	469
Related children under 18 years	1 840	159	227	50	—	—	—	417	71	469
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 343	110	187	14	—	—	—	324	61	320
Persons 65 years and over	541	99	88	19	—	—	—	141	87	281
Persons 75 years and over	187	27	26	—	—	—	—	45	30	105
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	74	—	38	23	—	—	—	20	—	53
Percent below poverty level	4.3	—	18.0	36.5	—	—	—	5.4	—	9.3
Householder worked in 1989	45	—	14	13	—	—	—	13	—	23
With related children under 18 years	74	—	23	23	—	—	—	13	—	38
With related children under 5 years	19	—	5	23	—	—	—	—	—	11
Married-couple families	43	—	18	6	—	—	—	15	—	34
Householder worked in 1989	27	—	14	6	—	—	—	8	—	15
With related children under 18 years	43	—	9	6	—	—	—	8	—	27
With related children under 5 years	15	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	27	—	20	17	—	—	—	5	—	11
Householder worked in 1989	14	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	27	—	14	17	—	—	—	5	—	11
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unrelated individuals	141	14	17	16	—	—	—	20	18	69
Nonfamily householder	49	6	13	11	—	—	—	—	18	61
65 years and over	6	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Persons	477	14	109	76	—	—	—	92	18	268
Percent below poverty level	7.9	2.5	15.3	38.6	—	—	—	6.7	6.7	13.9
Persons under 18 years	234	—	30	31	—	—	—	31	—	80
Related children under 18 years	216	—	30	31	—	—	—	23	—	80
Related children 5 to 17 years	171	—	25	6	—	—	—	23	—	58
Persons 65 years and over	6	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	131	10	22	38	—	—	—	23	13	60
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	594	14	135	89	—	—	—	151	18	487
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 303	73	292	97	—	—	—	384	112	790

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Can.									
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	75	483	17	5	137	1 903	1 072	2 733	2 624	1 440
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	9	76	71	129	105	24
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	18	—	—	—	186	211	552	323	72
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	36	—	—	13	249	137	373	268	124
\$15,000 to \$19,999	8	66	12	—	23	317	212	699	446	199
\$20,000 to \$24,999	26	96	—	5	—	337	146	344	403	222
\$25,000 to \$29,999	13	80	5	—	9	358	124	425	531	298
\$30,000 to \$34,999	9	97	—	—	40	292	118	181	344	359
\$35,000 to \$39,999	—	42	—	—	43	38	47	15	138	102
\$40,000 or more	11	48	—	—	—	50	6	15	66	40
Median (dollars)	31 696	40 903	16 771	26 250	62 222	28 004	21 250	18 346	28 858	38 077
Mean (dollars)	58 441	57 909	25 144	25 700	53 027	32 892	27 271	23 694	34 089	42 493
Families	52	414	5	5	112	1 453	797	2 043	2 068	1 269
Median income (dollars)	38 750	45 192	46 250	26 250	62 265	32 927	25 072	20 821	33 945	40 646
Males 15 years and over, with income	69	531	17	5	157	1 777	918	2 468	2 542	1 514
Median income (dollars)	17 266	23 792	6 771	21 250	30 750	20 055	17 604	12 417	22 092	26 494
Percent year-round full-time workers	69.6	53.3	100.0	—	55.4	43.4	37.7	38.9	44.5	54.6
Median income (dollars)	31 071	35 298	6 771	—	36 076	30 437	30 583	26 168	31 955	35 793
Females 15 years and over, with income	62	439	12	5	137	1 576	831	2 261	2 123	1 372
Median income (dollars)	20 357	12 324	9 643	6 250	12 202	9 219	8 196	7 952	8 644	8 873
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.6	41.9	100.0	—	34.3	26.1	15.0	26.8	25.1	34.5
Median income (dollars)	13 750	20 885	9 643	—	15 694	19 276	16 793	15 514	17 199	19 648
Per capita income (dollars)	23 252	18 279	11 248	12 850	16 144	12 880	10 784	8 763	12 824	14 715
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	75	483	17	5	137	1 903	1 072	2 733	2 624	1 440
With earnings	48	424	17	5	137	1 375	734	2 020	1 985	1 214
Mean earnings (dollars)	68 273	54 752	25 144	5 300	44 102	32 894	29 618	23 707	35 708	42 267
With Social Security income	33	81	—	5	23	685	417	911	752	375
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 088	5 903	—	7 000	7 769	7 822	6 221	7 443	8 061	7 386
With public assistance income	—	57	—	—	9	201	135	628	271	56
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	7 963	—	—	6 000	5 489	4 484	5 711	5 587	4 178
With retirement income	13	88	—	5	—	473	228	486	551	311
Mean retirement income (dollars)	17 952	11 212	—	12 000	—	9 236	9 796	6 488	8 676	10 888
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	73 810	63 648	46 609	25 700	53 501	36 755	30 744	25 334	38 360	44 819
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 420	79 440	46 609	—	62 208	35 299	31 704	23 964	40 901	44 497
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	91 765	44 100	—	25 700	41 892	37 636	29 988	26 965	36 443	45 071
Married-couple families (dollars)	73 810	69 681	46 609	25 700	60 119	38 527	35 554	28 206	40 970	46 390
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 420	85 099	46 609	—	62 208	38 620	38 635	28 490	45 607	45 788
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	91 765	47 611	—	25 700	54 977	38 477	33 327	27 904	37 648	46 879
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	33 355	—	—	44 000	17 000	11 937	16 353	20 948	27 758
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	11 100	—	—	—	13 431	8 759	11 980	16 033	26 359
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	40 383	—	—	44 000	21 983	14 980	22 322	29 847	28 497
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	52	414	5	5	112	1 453	797	2 043	2 068	1 269
Householder worked in 1989	40	325	5	5	99	975	522	1 332	1 509	993
With related children under 18 years	28	234	5	—	82	604	382	1 205	952	620
With related children under 5 years	—	97	—	—	33	288	144	539	392	193
Married-couple families	52	355	5	5	90	1 277	634	1 521	1 792	1 162
Householder worked in 1989	40	302	5	5	90	865	467	1 002	1 336	902
With related children under 18 years	28	209	5	—	73	493	272	813	768	572
With related children under 5 years	—	86	—	—	24	229	117	342	309	189
Female householder, no husband present	—	25	—	—	9	127	139	402	163	107
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	—	—	9	74	36	210	103	91
With related children under 18 years	—	11	—	—	9	89	93	290	132	48
With related children under 5 years	—	11	—	—	9	51	27	133	56	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	32	98	19	—	47	606	343	1 082	808	250
Nonfamily householder	23	69	12	—	25	450	275	690	556	171
65 years and over	15	6	—	—	—	231	135	316	220	79
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	194	1 515	34	10	468	4 860	2 710	7 467	6 915	4 156
Persons under 18 years	54	458	5	—	145	1 166	678	2 325	1 753	1 077
Related children under 18 years	54	452	5	—	145	1 155	672	2 284	1 753	1 056
Related children 5 to 17 years	54	342	5	—	121	832	473	1 560	1 310	841
Persons 65 years and over	46	103	—	—	35	784	425	959	865	464
Persons 75 years and over	23	42	—	—	9	316	128	310	254	133
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	6	—	—	9	119	140	399	144	29
Percent below poverty level	—	1.4	—	—	8.0	8.2	17.4	19.5	7.0	2.3
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	—	—	9	47	51	246	79	11
With related children under 18 years	—	6	—	—	9	90	77	325	121	—
With related children under 5 years	—	6	—	—	9	69	34	176	70	—
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	9	80	52	201	68	18
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	9	23	25	137	30	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	9	51	25	145	53	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	9	36	13	74	33	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	6	—	—	—	39	81	144	54	11
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	—	—	—	24	19	55	34	11
With related children under 18 years	—	6	—	—	—	39	52	126	46	—
With related children under 5 years	—	6	—	—	—	33	21	71	28	—
Unrelated individuals	—	15	—	—	8	118	94	306	259	67
Nonfamily householder	—	7	—	—	—	61	73	141	140	31
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	33	16	75	42	27
Persons	—	42	—	—	55	546	463	1 615	715	131
Percent below poverty level	—	2.8	—	—	11.8	11.2	17.1	21.6	10.3	3.2
Persons under 18 years	—	21	—	—	26	205	123	689	218	21
Related children under 18 years	—	21	—	—	26	194	117	659	218	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	13	—	—	19	109	77	416	122	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	44	39	133	46	37
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	22	9	65	14	7
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	47	146	149	408	227	37
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	9	111	12	—	55	642	663	2 334	1 119	314
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	9	298	19	—	78	1 572	1 131	3 975	2 000	824

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128.97	Tract 128.98
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 724	1 917	1 596	3 980	1 247	799	3 623	3 104	—	—
Less than \$5,000	82	91	93	97	80	82	191	92	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	361	346	259	521	124	103	422	426	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	269	275	210	456	129	127	355	411	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	397	387	264	815	221	142	662	599	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	287	298	245	810	203	100	574	485	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	222	317	353	692	184	100	711	593	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	78	166	111	407	157	84	452	313	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15	14	26	125	47	45	114	93	—	—
\$100,000 or more	13	23	35	57	102	16	142	92	—	—
Median (dollars)	18 100	21 290	23 833	25 942	27 853	21 067	28 610	25 414	—	—
Mean (dollars)	22 663	25 383	28 809	30 495	39 665	30 239	33 525	32 223	—	—
Families	1 219	1 330	1 228	3 233	984	513	2 831	2 397	—	—
Median income (dollars)	20 725	25 024	28 224	28 245	30 691	24 879	31 645	30 366	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 355	1 501	1 429	3 774	1 307	671	3 595	2 804	—	—
Median income (dollars)	15 051	18 867	17 351	20 021	18 165	20 665	19 173	20 020	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.9	37.1	42.3	44.3	37.9	30.1	37.7	38.1	—	—
Median income (dollars)	21 746	26 677	29 479	30 092	36 685	32 283	30 303	34 487	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 582	1 705	1 462	3 277	975	607	2 813	2 481	—	—
Median income (dollars)	7 910	8 001	7 830	8 068	8 402	7 554	8 781	8 123	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	19.7	14.7	25.8	20.1	30.3	11.0	22.8	15.8	—	—
Median income (dollars)	14 795	18 944	15 446	16 682	17 863	27 937	17 286	19 952	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	8 242	10 305	10 630	10 899	13 774	14 088	12 593	12 401	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 724	1 917	1 596	3 980	1 247	799	3 623	3 104	—	—
With earnings	1 241	1 174	1 160	2 985	919	486	2 594	2 216	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 900	26 328	30 166	31 048	43 250	29 744	34 497	33 477	—	—
With Social Security income	483	810	534	1 348	356	360	1 071	1 100	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 446	8 325	8 286	7 806	7 050	8 607	9 204	7 797	—	—
With public assistance income	441	354	288	552	131	82	382	463	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 243	4 638	5 481	5 638	7 737	6 490	5 725	4 949	—	—
With retirement income	277	438	256	928	251	201	907	700	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 951	7 919	7 662	8 320	10 986	8 164	10 599	7 833	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	25 386	29 393	32 132	33 140	44 180	33 163	37 539	36 705	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 947	23 340	29 999	32 324	50 442	33 748	39 153	40 403	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 200	34 324	33 992	33 861	37 162	32 955	36 414	33 312	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 586	32 880	35 665	36 477	45 865	32 908	39 504	39 953	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 591	28 867	34 792	37 617	53 386	30 601	43 967	47 332	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 535	35 154	36 339	35 569	37 865	33 685	36 670	34 006	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 662	15 505	15 075	15 269	26 316	29 189	14 737	17 376	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 990	12 439	12 503	11 385	24 102	18 590	13 330	12 089	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 350	26 098	18 859	21 306	30 566	33 266	17 898	24 380	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 219	1 330	1 228	3 233	984	513	2 831	2 397	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	812	864	833	2 187	679	284	1 871	1 710	—	—
With related children under 18 years	853	629	605	1 638	531	147	1 196	1 230	—	—
With related children under 5 years	294	262	197	693	197	50	405	494	—	—
Married-couple families	812	1 045	985	2 689	873	456	2 495	1 972	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	587	695	683	1 910	594	260	1 698	1 432	—	—
With related children under 18 years	514	397	436	1 270	461	115	993	922	—	—
With related children under 5 years	185	191	158	543	167	50	322	344	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	330	245	173	401	73	36	198	279	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	175	141	108	220	59	10	75	158	—	—
With related children under 18 years	301	203	123	287	48	16	137	192	—	—
With related children under 5 years	87	64	30	111	23	—	70	112	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	742	714	559	1 057	395	388	1 175	919	—	—
Nonfamily householder	505	587	368	747	263	286	792	707	—	—
65 years and over	169	320	213	342	91	98	293	354	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 632	4 734	4 221	10 975	3 540	1 764	9 321	8 022	—	—
Persons under 18 years	1 592	1 265	1 100	3 141	1 050	250	2 303	2 315	—	—
Related children under 18 years	1 590	1 258	1 096	3 103	1 036	250	2 250	2 294	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 127	927	811	2 339	775	182	1 640	1 673	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	469	937	621	1 380	385	410	1 399	1 199	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	183	361	231	484	120	148	388	408	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	231	178	159	339	100	60	288	249	—	—
Percent below poverty level	18.9	13.4	12.9	10.5	10.2	11.7	10.2	10.4	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	81	75	62	106	69	17	98	99	—	—
With related children under 18 years	217	133	107	302	78	41	209	185	—	—
With related children under 5 years	86	76	22	154	25	10	80	90	—	—
Married-couple families	35	70	77	141	83	53	172	135	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	14	18	14	61	52	17	64	54	—	—
With related children under 18 years	21	33	33	104	61	34	105	71	—	—
With related children under 5 years	14	27	16	63	13	10	23	26	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	190	101	65	175	10	—	91	99	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	61	57	37	45	10	—	22	45	—	—
With related children under 18 years	190	93	57	175	10	—	91	99	—	—
With related children under 5 years	66	42	6	84	5	—	54	57	—	—
Unrelated individuals	189	114	132	217	108	165	328	191	—	—
Nonfamily householder	83	77	68	90	55	100	176	96	—	—
65 years and over	—	18	36	37	26	29	47	58	—	—
Persons	979	685	612	1 324	486	353	1 249	864	—	—
Percent below poverty level	21.1	14.5	14.5	12.1	13.7	20.0	13.4	10.8	—	—
Persons under 18 years	494	292	226	626	209	73	499	297	—	—
Related children under 18 years	492	285	222	588	195	73	446	281	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	326	178	183	411	169	50	312	179	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	16	52	61	87	39	29	102	98	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	4	16	16	57	20	18	41	45	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	236	253	248	312	143	136	392	253	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 461	1 110	850	1 981	730	395	1 817	1 237	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 575	2 165	1 734	4 013	1 287	789	2 945	2 989	—	—

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Shasta County						
		Total	Redding city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 110	Tract 117	Tract 123
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	138 344	138 344	61 533	3 676	6 925	8 529	8 324	5 558	7 157	10 503
Native	136 004	136 004	60 424	3 641	6 786	8 332	8 169	5 478	7 060	10 405
Foreign born	2 340	2 340	1 109	35	139	197	155	80	97	98
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	266	266	169	19	12	30	31	6	—	15
Persons 5 years and over	128 129	128 129	56 672	3 408	6 389	7 948	7 639	5 183	6 451	9 777
Speak a language other than English	4 082	4 082	1 935	135	260	246	291	141	95	213
Do not speak English "very well"	1 226	1 226	674	32	39	99	172	42	34	70
In linguistically isolated households	446	446	306	23	17	50	46	29	—	15
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	36 174	36 174	15 700	961	2 069	1 818	2 345	1 572	1 700	2 978
Preprimary school	2 112	2 112	972	63	69	135	155	111	34	192
Public school	1 410	1 410	674	39	44	90	72	92	34	143
Elementary or high school	24 970	24 970	10 076	621	1 451	1 090	1 284	1 076	1 365	2 210
Public school	22 891	22 891	9 118	593	1 304	930	1 129	1 010	1 346	2 057
College	9 092	9 092	4 652	277	549	593	906	385	301	576
Public college	8 091	8 091	4 144	240	474	504	702	371	290	538
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	90 510	90 510	40 066	2 319	4 475	5 955	5 390	3 630	4 486	6 765
Less than 9th grade	5 070	5 070	1 993	90	97	330	218	175	289	471
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 843	13 843	5 214	294	399	833	717	553	989	1 184
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26 846	26 846	10 773	658	1 037	1 345	1 522	1 012	1 710	2 307
Some college, no degree	23 707	23 707	11 119	473	1 287	1 683	1 494	883	1 009	1 677
Associate degree	8 272	8 272	4 017	328	359	531	533	420	282	683
Bachelor's degree	8 965	8 965	4 901	361	810	869	622	440	162	383
Graduate or professional degree	3 807	3 807	2 049	115	486	364	284	147	45	60
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.1	79.1	82.0	83.4	88.9	80.5	82.7	79.9	71.5	75.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.1	14.1	17.3	20.5	29.0	20.7	16.8	16.2	4.6	6.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 434	1 434	1 328	1 424	1 429	1 216	1 185	1 424	1 678	1 625
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	128 129	128 129	56 672	3 408	6 389	7 948	7 639	5 183	6 451	9 777
Same house	56 434	56 434	20 287	1 200	2 560	2 187	2 133	2 867	3 027	4 827
Different house in United States	71 378	71 378	36 211	2 195	3 782	5 747	5 506	2 271	3 424	4 938
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	19 455	19 455	13 685	720	1 720	1 804	1 990	791	778	750
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 843	18 843	5 615	420	500	1 151	911	387	1 258	2 138
Different MSA/PMSA	23 422	23 422	12 010	812	1 254	2 041	1 824	689	999	1 481
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 658	9 658	4 901	243	308	751	781	404	389	569
Abroad	317	317	174	13	47	14	—	45	—	12
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	54 715	54 715	26 040	1 724	3 308	3 476	3 757	2 507	2 268	3 933
Car, truck, or van	49 887	49 887	23 947	1 578	3 167	3 209	3 507	2 317	2 120	3 668
Drove alone	44 691	44 691	21 604	1 371	2 984	2 863	3 273	2 075	1 851	3 196
Carpooled	5 196	5 196	2 343	207	183	346	234	242	269	472
Public transportation	370	370	220	—	—	42	31	7	24	31
Other means	2 455	2 455	1 091	75	84	111	116	95	77	129
Worked at home	2 003	2 003	782	71	57	114	103	88	47	105
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	14.0	13.0	13.9	15.1	13.6	14.8	19.4	20.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	51 562	51 562	24 925	1 625	3 202	3 335	3 607	2 403	2 161	3 631
Central city	35 544	35 544	21 183	1 453	2 802	2 802	3 115	1 831	1 460	1 949
Outside central city	16 018	16 018	3 742	172	400	533	492	572	701	1 682
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 153	3 153	1 115	99	106	141	150	104	107	302
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	105 148	105 148	47 129	2 830	5 106	6 860	6 405	4 249	5 172	7 830
In labor force	61 211	61 211	29 002	1 887	3 474	3 825	4 191	2 744	2 763	4 340
Employed	56 034	56 034	26 561	1 759	3 327	3 509	3 938	2 533	2 360	3 998
Unemployed	5 136	5 136	2 404	128	147	299	246	211	403	338
Percent of civilian labor force	8.4	8.4	8.3	6.8	4.2	7.9	5.9	7.7	14.6	7.8
Females 16 years and over	54 871	54 871	25 176	1 511	2 663	3 726	3 401	2 176	2 700	3 959
Employed	25 028	25 028	12 283	830	1 524	1 555	1 807	1 237	1 094	1 748
Unemployed	1 996	1 996	951	50	76	123	146	70	136	113
With own children under 6 years	8 460	8 460	4 088	269	448	497	634	324	519	665
In labor force	4 285	4 285	2 199	149	285	288	347	213	229	354
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 581	9 581	3 920	226	529	414	485	441	543	762
In labor force	6 703	6 703	2 943	157	422	333	390	317	356	492
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 217	7 217	2 892	183	314	291	417	378	344	632
Not enrolled in school	1 729	1 729	807	43	43	105	102	100	111	130
Unemployed or not in labor force	819	819	337	22	15	49	27	54	50	60
Not high school graduate	793	793	394	43	18	73	22	29	37	59
Employed	299	299	190	21	11	35	18	—	6	21
Unemployed	128	128	66	5	7	11	—	7	—	10
Not in labor force	366	366	138	17	—	27	4	22	31	28
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	66 551	66 551	31 409	1 961	3 681	4 283	4 561	2 954	2 988	4 716
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	49 602	49 602	23 656	1 473	2 841	3 263	3 520	2 292	2 324	3 532
50 to 52 weeks	32 406	32 406	15 754	1 000	2 087	2 111	2 379	1 660	1 509	2 254
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	84 498	84 498	37 621	2 353	4 250	4 950	5 341	3 589	4 224	6 497
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 086	3 086	1 258	53	103	159	247	139	217	292
With a mobility limitation	2 062	2 062	850	46	63	140	151	93	154	180
In labor force	392	392	172	11	—	16	47	18	20	10
With a self-care limitation	1 959	1 959	785	19	79	79	164	76	128	223
With a work disability	10 999	10 999	4 434	211	303	542	644	440	733	1 186
In labor force	3 863	3 863	1 755	86	117	188	294	185	157	358
Prevented from working	6 146	6 146	2 313	98	154	334	287	220	521	708
No work disability	73 499	73 499	33 187	2 142	3 947	4 408	4 697	3 149	3 491	5 311
In labor force	55 578	55 578	26 388	1 748	3 191	3 468	3 831	2 500	2 556	3 872
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 556	19 556	8 858	477	856	1 825	1 057	660	948	1 305
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 081	3 081	1 528	98	34	246	160	199	148	168
With a mobility limitation	2 596	2 596	1 312	87	34	212	134	161	135	138
With a self-care limitation	1 649	1 649	813	58	25	96	85	139	86	96

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shosho County						Remainder of Shosho County		
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 127
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 676	3 728	3 598	5 587	8 329	4 090	6 961	10 477	7 660
Native	3 641	3 698	3 511	5 468	8 132	4 034	6 864	10 379	7 558
Foreign born	35	30	87	119	197	56	97	98	102
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	19	5	11	12	30	6	—	15	12
Persons 5 years and over	3 408	3 422	3 290	5 159	7 748	3 818	6 291	9 751	7 107
Speak a language other than English	135	158	145	222	246	120	95	213	317
Do not speak English "very well"	32	24	62	29	99	42	34	70	106
In linguistically isolated households	23	14	11	17	50	29	—	15	30
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	961	1 013	839	1 668	1 762	1 079	1 664	2 969	1 966
Preprimary school	63	74	44	36	135	59	34	192	172
Public school	39	47	36	29	90	48	34	143	150
Elementary or high school	621	671	487	1 146	1 051	750	1 344	2 210	1 515
Public school	593	656	430	1 004	891	714	1 325	2 057	1 474
College	277	268	308	486	576	270	286	567	279
Public college	240	258	263	411	494	270	275	529	264
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 319	2 429	2 319	3 616	5 804	2 740	4 369	6 748	5 072
Less than 9th grade	90	163	160	76	325	157	283	471	377
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	294	339	271	282	768	404	946	1 184	746
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	658	725	595	782	1 313	776	1 663	2 298	1 649
Some college, no degree	473	625	630	1 022	1 669	700	999	1 677	1 419
Associate degree	328	242	235	318	514	355	274	675	321
Bachelor's degree	361	228	322	733	851	273	162	383	358
Graduate or professional degree	115	107	106	403	364	75	42	60	202
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.4	79.3	81.4	90.1	81.2	79.5	71.9	75.5	77.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.5	13.8	18.5	31.4	20.9	12.7	4.7	6.6	11.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 424	1 305	1 186	1 347	1 196	1 440	1 681	1 625	1 595
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 408	3 422	3 290	5 159	7 748	3 818	6 291	9 751	7 107
Same house	1 200	1 639	1 240	1 926	2 070	2 095	2 983	4 801	3 265
Different house in United States	2 195	1 783	2 045	3 186	5 664	1 716	3 308	4 938	3 835
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	720	782	853	1 519	1 774	533	761	750	78
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	420	296	339	333	1 131	253	1 224	2 138	2 130
Different MSA/PMSA	812	557	572	1 084	2 041	579	953	1 481	1 071
Not in an MSA/PMSA	243	148	281	250	718	351	370	569	556
Abroad	13	—	5	47	14	7	—	12	7
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 724	1 534	1 417	2 686	3 427	1 921	2 233	3 907	2 686
Car, truck, or van	1 578	1 386	1 248	2 560	3 160	1 772	2 085	3 642	2 268
Drove alone	1 371	1 249	1 104	2 396	2 814	1 607	1 816	3 179	2 031
Carpooled	207	137	144	164	346	165	269	463	237
Public transportation	—	17	38	—	42	7	24	31	7
Other means	75	84	98	76	111	75	77	129	227
Worked at home	71	47	33	50	114	67	47	105	184
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.0	14.8	14.7	13.2	14.9	14.4	19.5	20.7	14.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 625	1 427	1 352	2 591	3 299	1 851	2 126	3 614	2 492
Central city	1 453	1 151	1 159	2 279	2 766	1 462	1 432	1 940	37
Outside central city	172	276	193	312	533	389	694	1 674	2 455
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	99	107	65	95	128	70	107	293	194
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 830	2 793	2 854	4 162	6 691	3 167	5 033	7 804	5 736
In labor force	1 887	1 724	1 671	2 807	3 776	2 064	2 716	4 314	3 061
Employed	1 759	1 576	1 438	2 705	3 460	1 931	2 325	3 972	2 753
Unemployed	128	148	233	102	299	133	391	338	308
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	8.6	13.9	3.6	8.0	6.4	14.4	7.8	10.1
Females 16 years and over	1 511	1 452	1 605	2 214	3 611	1 631	2 630	3 951	2 973
Employed	830	705	669	1 263	1 529	958	1 078	1 740	1 158
Unemployed	50	54	94	51	123	51	136	113	116
With own children under 6 years	269	274	255	365	497	243	493	665	444
In labor force	149	139	81	213	288	172	220	354	209
With own children 6 to 17 years only	226	264	193	442	394	311	543	762	576
In labor force	157	220	134	358	322	229	356	492	358
Persons 16 to 19 years	183	195	194	275	273	241	338	632	379
Not enrolled in school	43	29	79	43	105	66	111	130	99
Unemployed or not in labor force	22	22	67	15	49	26	50	60	61
Not high school graduate	43	19	67	18	73	18	37	59	35
Employed	21	4	—	11	35	—	6	21	11
Unemployed	5	—	10	7	11	7	—	10	18
Not in labor force	17	15	57	—	27	11	31	28	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 961	1 907	1 839	2 996	4 238	2 210	2 927	4 690	3 408
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 473	1 443	1 367	2 343	3 240	1 681	2 270	3 506	2 426
50 to 52 weeks	1 000	794	820	1 740	2 096	1 211	1 500	2 237	1 393
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 353	2 264	2 250	3 447	4 858	2 610	4 104	6 471	4 485
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	95	122	90	146	98	217	292	119
With a mobility limitation	46	59	69	58	127	69	154	180	21
In labor force	11	21	33	—	16	14	20	10	7
With a self-care limitation	19	43	97	66	79	47	128	223	114
With a work disability	211	282	337	257	522	347	699	1 186	509
In labor force	86	103	131	96	188	145	151	358	178
Prevented from working	98	155	186	129	314	167	493	708	263
No work disability	2 142	1 982	1 913	3 190	4 336	2 263	3 405	5 285	3 976
In labor force	1 748	1 586	1 487	2 578	3 419	1 860	2 515	3 846	2 765
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	477	457	526	715	1 748	557	929	1 305	1 178
With a mobility or self-care limitation	98	134	123	30	231	159	148	168	162
With a mobility limitation	87	102	103	30	205	127	135	138	104
With a self-care limitation	58	80	69	21	88	111	86	96	82

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shosto County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County						
		Total	Redding city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 110	Tract 117	Tract 123
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	56 034	56 034	26 561	1 759	3 327	3 509	3 938	2 533	2 360	3 998
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	5 965	5 965	3 345	170	466	467	495	332	150	371
Professional specialty occupations -----	7 625	7 625	4 125	320	688	724	432	356	244	400
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 611	1 611	901	60	100	139	99	63	102	95
Sales occupations -----	7 355	7 355	3 741	294	548	505	500	411	247	439
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	8 581	8 581	4 280	280	440	539	779	376	373	619
Private household occupations -----	244	244	88	4	12	16	35	18	17	29
Protective service occupations -----	1 110	1 110	489	48	110	68	123	19	26	49
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	6 858	6 858	3 288	180	317	335	513	300	388	314
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 629	1 629	479	21	70	56	42	43	83	114
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	7 198	7 198	2 809	191	285	297	530	270	379	734
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	2 220	2 220	890	64	83	82	115	85	108	268
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	3 095	3 095	1 112	76	133	134	152	141	128	296
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 543	2 543	1 014	51	75	147	123	119	115	270
INCOME IN 1989										
Households -----	53 434	53 434	24 739	1 484	2 672	3 940	3 263	2 071	2 654	3 828
Less than \$5,000 -----	2 099	2 099	876	61	95	127	95	35	122	91
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	6 992	6 992	3 152	148	262	526	405	209	531	506
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	6 370	6 370	2 814	143	267	513	291	233	359	444
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	10 469	10 469	4 993	296	346	905	568	324	686	774
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	8 413	8 413	3 822	249	403	603	546	357	324	763
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	9 547	9 547	4 494	282	497	667	683	423	424	658
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	6 384	6 384	3 136	247	419	401	455	349	178	416
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 823	1 823	893	30	196	95	170	81	15	119
\$100,000 or more -----	1 337	1 337	559	28	187	103	50	60	15	57
Median (dollars) -----	25 826	25 826	26 249	28 486	34 026	22 878	30 058	30 761	18 565	26 031
Mean (dollars) -----	32 483	32 483	33 168	33 933	44 968	32 827	34 057	37 972	23 878	30 721
Families -----	38 842	38 842	16 772	1 060	2 011	2 367	2 369	1 557	1 995	3 108
Median income (dollars) -----	30 698	30 698	32 197	31 855	40 188	31 479	34 060	36 885	20 492	28 577
Per capita income (dollars) -----	12 660	12 660	13 488	13 868	17 440	15 282	13 444	14 288	8 884	11 000
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households -----	53 434	53 434	24 739	1 484	2 672	3 940	3 263	2 071	2 654	3 828
With earnings -----	39 589	39 589	18 659	1 178	2 156	2 758	2 596	1 670	1 941	2 878
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	33 499	33 499	34 079	34 261	45 116	34 870	35 303	38 237	23 998	31 383
With Social Security income -----	16 656	16 656	7 206	355	733	1 355	829	492	888	1 266
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 930	7 930	7 944	7 860	8 197	8 011	7 999	7 021	7 647	7 580
With public assistance income -----	7 304	7 304	3 329	188	286	577	272	235	588	529
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	5 629	5 629	5 744	5 244	5 336	4 961	4 739	5 809	5 792	5 679
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars) -----	36 862	36 862	38 442	37 378	50 323	40 664	37 575	43 305	25 261	33 392
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	35 542	35 542	34 720	29 428	49 647	35 830	36 605	48 408	23 352	32 341
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	40 480	40 480	42 802	43 140	56 148	41 741	40 774	46 609	28 313	36 713
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	42 174	42 174	42 619	39 443	58 567	44 179	42 443	54 513	28 364	37 802
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	17 516	17 516	18 243	19 354	19 331	19 135	16 611	21 715	16 140	15 519
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	14 078	14 078	15 182	12 815	13 730	17 524	14 456	16 161	11 450	11 385
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families -----	38 842	38 842	16 772	1 060	2 011	2 367	2 369	1 557	1 995	3 108
Householder worked in 1989 -----	27 581	27 581	12 407	785	1 535	1 727	1 745	1 212	1 285	2 109
With related children under 18 years -----	19 357	19 357	8 520	502	1 046	1 064	1 177	793	1 162	1 566
With related children under 5 years -----	7 959	7 959	3 782	238	432	484	572	298	537	668
Married-couple families -----	31 648	31 648	13 192	782	1 654	1 899	2 043	1 328	1 462	2 599
Householder worked in 1989 -----	23 081	23 081	10 058	605	1 278	1 396	1 527	1 046	946	1 852
With related children under 18 years -----	14 178	14 178	5 839	296	800	716	924	639	757	1 218
With related children under 5 years -----	5 981	5 981	2 745	148	311	390	493	246	321	532
Female householder, no husband present -----	5 457	5 457	2 846	240	290	343	265	163	399	391
Householder worked in 1989 -----	3 249	3 249	1 789	142	196	231	170	119	212	220
With related children under 18 years -----	4 094	4 094	2 198	182	214	261	220	128	296	277
With related children under 5 years -----	1 561	1 561	834	75	115	67	74	45	145	107
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	20 894	20 894	11 680	620	881	2 050	1 213	702	1 041	1 023
Nonfamily householder -----	14 592	14 592	7 967	424	661	1 573	894	514	659	720
65 years and over -----	5 991	5 991	3 097	135	210	665	214	136	309	330
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	136 036	136 036	60 493	3 666	6 885	8 352	8 120	5 504	7 143	10 448
Persons under 18 years -----	35 745	35 745	15 317	927	1 963	1 706	2 035	1 443	2 159	2 984
Related children under 18 years -----	35 361	35 361	15 134	927	1 931	1 683	2 028	1 430	2 129	2 946
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	25 385	25 385	10 427	659	1 410	1 159	1 343	1 060	1 423	2 220
Persons 65 years and over -----	19 556	19 556	8 858	477	856	1 825	1 057	660	948	1 305
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	4 054	4 054	1 696	113	173	194	166	87	404	321
Percent below poverty level -----	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.7	8.6	8.2	7.0	5.6	20.3	10.3
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 737	1 737	721	36	85	64	69	58	247	106
With related children under 18 years -----	3 274	3 274	1 462	105	133	159	117	72	330	288
With related children under 5 years -----	1 668	1 668	838	66	92	80	58	42	187	150
Married-couple families -----	1 724	1 724	558	32	76	54	63	34	195	133
Householder worked in 1989 -----	800	800	305	6	44	21	29	19	131	61
With related children under 18 years -----	1 122	1 122	401	27	44	38	27	19	139	100
With related children under 5 years -----	595	595	270	20	36	38	6	19	68	63
Female householder, no husband present -----	2 076	2 076	1 070	81	94	117	95	53	155	165
Householder worked in 1989 -----	799	799	386	30	38	36	32	39	62	45
With related children under 18 years -----	1 942	1 942	1 010	78	89	107	90	53	137	165
With related children under 5 years -----	975	975	541	46	56	42	52	23	88	80
Unrelated individuals -----	4 633	4 633	2 391	125	109	344	221	152	298	210
Nonfamily householder -----	2 261	2 261	1 051	50	39	169	137	73	134	90
65 years and over -----	751	751	304	12	21	41	35	35	75	37
Persons -----	17 521	17 521	7 805	507	681	975	720	465	1 588	1 252
Percent below poverty level -----	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.8	9.9	11.7	8.9	8.4	22.2	12.0
Persons under 18 years -----	6 853	6 853	3 098	225	325	330	226	176	659	606
Related children under 18 years -----	6 494	6 494	2 929	225	296	318	219	169	629	568
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	4 257	4 257	1 798	161	163	195	145	105	378	391
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 269	1 269	481	30	54	67	79	63	133	83
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	5 420	5 420	2 652	198	268	353	158	102	396	303
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	25 588	25 588	11 162	789	1 068	1 435	1 174	708	2 246	1 874

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County						Remainder of Shasta County		
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 127
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 759	1 576	1 438	2 705	3 460	1 931	2 325	3 972	2 753
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	170	158	147	423	461	252	150	363	228
Professional specialty occupations	320	243	244	570	724	231	241	400	206
Technicians and related support occupations	60	96	31	88	132	48	102	95	59
Sales occupations	294	189	212	449	495	298	241	439	273
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	280	256	232	341	535	287	366	619	305
Private household occupations	4	6	—	12	16	12	17	29	7
Protective service occupations	48	31	20	85	68	12	26	49	61
Service occupations, except protective and household	180	192	196	267	330	248	382	314	527
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	21	75	26	47	56	34	83	114	159
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	191	150	183	201	297	230	373	734	369
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	64	36	67	56	73	77	108	259	196
Transportation and material moving occupations	76	81	66	97	134	102	121	296	171
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	51	63	14	69	139	100	115	261	192
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 484	1 434	1 598	2 211	3 843	1 605	2 583	3 819	2 956
Less than \$5,000	61	69	89	88	114	35	111	91	92
\$5,000 to \$9,999	148	197	319	231	507	191	510	506	391
\$10,000 to \$14,999	143	155	283	232	478	197	359	444	385
\$15,000 to \$24,999	296	280	296	248	905	263	659	774	566
\$25,000 to \$34,999	249	195	234	341	582	264	324	763	468
\$35,000 to \$49,999	282	316	151	421	658	343	417	658	562
\$50,000 to \$74,999	247	174	154	337	401	261	173	407	307
\$75,000 to \$99,999	30	38	30	184	95	39	15	119	93
\$100,000 or more	28	10	42	129	103	12	15	57	92
Median (dollars)	28 486	25 976	18 061	33 880	23 267	28 284	18 603	25 984	25 759
Mean (dollars)	33 933	30 658	29 316	43 951	33 245	32 043	24 050	30 670	32 633
Families	1 060	1 048	889	1 656	2 314	1 160	1 940	3 099	2 272
Median income (dollars)	31 855	31 802	22 070	40 697	31 768	34 516	20 788	28 495	30 801
Per capita income (dollars)	13 868	12 117	13 090	17 453	15 469	12 713	8 967	10 984	12 750
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 484	1 434	1 598	2 211	3 843	1 605	2 583	3 819	2 956
With earnings	1 178	1 088	1 152	1 759	2 723	1 263	1 897	2 869	2 105
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 261	30 842	30 553	44 358	34 969	32 703	24 179	31 323	33 887
With Social Security income	355	427	417	605	1 306	411	876	1 266	1 070
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 860	7 654	7 865	8 190	8 041	7 242	7 537	7 580	7 892
With public assistance income	188	227	319	220	562	188	566	529	428
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 244	6 121	5 607	5 348	4 994	5 230	5 742	5 679	4 750
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	37 378	34 100	37 001	49 815	41 067	36 062	25 489	33 337	37 361
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 428	31 373	25 436	48 427	35 857	35 276	23 757	32 341	42 018
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 140	39 790	44 642	56 293	42 213	38 298	28 372	36 660	40 471
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 443	39 553	28 725	58 045	44 500	39 736	28 532	37 802	49 420
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 354	12 760	21 697	19 557	19 007	21 268	16 670	15 519	17 800
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 815	9 551	21 919	13 966	17 524	16 453	11 980	11 385	12 067
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 060	1 048	889	1 656	2 314	1 160	1 940	3 099	2 272
Householder worked in 1989	785	771	610	1 249	1 704	894	1 265	2 100	1 624
With related children under 18 years	502	578	507	862	1 034	576	1 127	1 566	1 115
With related children under 5 years	238	270	265	367	484	210	502	668	420
Married-couple families	782	821	589	1 342	1 853	977	1 438	2 590	1 888
Householder worked in 1989	605	658	446	1 028	1 373	748	940	1 843	1 359
With related children under 18 years	294	407	242	653	693	434	746	1 218	843
With related children under 5 years	148	176	148	259	390	164	310	532	298
Female householder, no husband present	240	203	237	271	336	143	382	391	251
Householder worked in 1989	142	97	117	184	231	113	205	220	158
With related children under 18 years	182	155	207	195	254	122	279	277	164
With related children under 5 years	75	81	101	108	67	39	128	107	92
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	620	574	1 029	724	2 000	604	998	1 023	863
Nonfamily householder	424	386	709	555	1 529	445	643	720	684
65 years and over	135	138	242	186	639	130	309	330	354
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 666	3 608	3 499	5 578	8 162	4 062	6 954	10 422	7 538
Persons under 18 years	927	980	810	1 561	1 677	1 007	2 109	2 984	2 111
Related children under 18 years	927	971	774	1 537	1 654	1 000	2 079	2 946	2 100
Related children 5 to 17 years	659	670	466	1 109	1 130	733	1 409	2 220	1 554
Persons 65 years and over	477	457	526	715	1 748	557	929	1 305	1 178
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	113	154	182	153	194	81	381	321	222
Percent below poverty level	10.7	14.7	20.5	9.2	8.4	7.0	19.6	10.4	9.8
Householder worked in 1989	36	52	63	72	64	52	234	106	83
With related children under 18 years	105	129	149	120	159	66	307	288	158
With related children under 5 years	66	86	97	92	80	36	164	150	81
Married-couple families	32	40	44	61	54	34	189	133	113
Householder worked in 1989	6	17	28	36	21	19	125	61	38
With related children under 18 years	27	29	16	36	38	19	133	100	49
With related children under 5 years	20	14	36	36	38	19	62	63	17
Female householder, no husband present	81	114	124	89	117	47	138	165	94
Householder worked in 1989	30	35	30	33	36	33	55	45	45
With related children under 18 years	78	100	124	84	107	47	120	165	94
With related children under 5 years	46	72	79	56	42	17	71	80	57
Unrelated individuals	125	93	262	89	326	137	282	210	162
Nonfamily householder	50	49	119	39	151	66	123	93	94
65 years and over	12	—	21	21	41	35	51	37	58
Persons	507	544	715	589	957	423	1 512	1 252	751
Percent below poverty level	13.8	15.1	20.4	10.6	11.7	10.4	21.7	12.0	10.0
Persons under 18 years	225	232	267	294	330	155	628	606	246
Related children under 18 years	225	223	231	273	318	148	598	568	240
Related children 5 to 17 years	161	117	122	140	195	92	372	391	144
Persons 65 years and over	30	7	21	54	67	63	133	83	98
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	198	225	281	245	340	102	358	303	231
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	789	820	967	917	1 417	614	2 157	1 874	1 067

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County	
		Total	Redding city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons -----	1 120	1 120	676
Native -----	1 071	1 071	652
Foreign born -----	49	49	24
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households -----	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over -----	1 017	1 017	626
Speak a language other than English -----	79	79	42
Do not speak English "very well" -----	26	26	14
In linguistically isolated households -----	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	402	402	250
Preprimary school -----	9	9	-
Public school -----	9	9	-
Elementary or high school -----	296	296	198
Public school -----	291	291	198
College -----	97	97	52
Public college -----	90	90	52
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over -----	532	532	341
Less than 9th grade -----	144	144	104
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	80	80	41
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	91	91	44
Some college, no degree -----	86	86	48
Associate degree -----	125	125	104
Bachelor's degree -----	-	-	-
Graduate or professional degree -----	6	6	-
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	57.9	57.9	57.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	1.1	1.1	-
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 134	1 134	931
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over -----	1 017	1 017	626
Same house -----	454	454	286
Different house in United States -----	547	547	331
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	186	186	136
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	24	24	-
Different MSA/PMSA -----	307	307	175
Not in on MSA/PMSA -----	30	30	20
Abroad -----	16	16	9
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over -----	268	268	207
Car, truck, or van -----	230	230	176
Drove alone -----	217	217	163
Carpooled -----	13	13	13
Public transportation -----	-	-	-
Other means -----	7	7	-
Worked at home -----	31	31	31
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	14.7	14.7	11.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	244	244	183
Central city -----	180	180	162
Outside central city -----	64	64	21
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	24	24	24
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over -----	732	732	438
In labor force -----	332	332	242
Employed -----	267	267	206
Unemployed -----	56	56	27
Percent of civilian labor force -----	17.3	17.3	11.6
Females 16 years and over -----	280	280	157
Employed -----	113	113	81
Unemployed -----	25	25	7
With own children under 6 years -----	31	31	9
In labor force -----	14	14	7
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	42	42	14
In labor force -----	32	32	4
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	83	83	51
Not enrolled in school -----	29	29	25
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	29	29	25
Not high school graduate -----	4	4	-
Employed -----	-	-	-
Unemployed -----	4	4	-
Not in labor force -----	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	347	347	222
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	244	244	156
50 to 52 weeks -----	161	161	136
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	493	493	336
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	37	37	23
With a mobility limitation -----	37	37	23
In labor force -----	8	8	8
With a self-care limitation -----	15	15	15
With a work disability -----	121	121	82
In labor force -----	8	8	8
Prevented from working -----	86	86	72
No work disability -----	372	372	254
In labor force -----	299	299	209
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	146	146	86
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	63	63	54
With a mobility limitation -----	54	54	54
With a self-care limitation -----	55	55	45

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County	
		Total	Redding city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	267	267	206
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13	13	13
Professional specialty occupations	55	55	34
Technicians and related support occupations	8	8	8
Sales occupations	48	48	37
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	24	24	24
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	21	21	14
Service occupations, except protective and household	56	56	56
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	25	25	15
Transportation and material moving occupations	5	5	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	12	5
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	275	275	179
Less than \$5,000	48	48	34
\$5,000 to \$9,999	38	38	23
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26	26	22
\$15,000 to \$24,999	28	28	23
\$25,000 to \$34,999	55	55	38
\$35,000 to \$49,999	61	61	34
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19	19	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	20 938	20 938	16 382
Mean (dollars)	24 416	24 416	22 084
Families	192	192	110
Median (dollars)	32 321	32 321	31 071
Per capita income (dollars)	6 851	6 851	7 204
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	275	275	179
With earnings	198	198	126
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 766	23 766	24 097
With Social Security income	128	128	74
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 281	9 281	6 984
With public assistance income	62	62	52
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 581	5 581	5 039
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	31 136	31 136	30 007
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 115	27 115	20 885
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 499	39 499	38 938
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 699	38 699	35 806
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 892	14 892	16 093
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 968	6 968	7 030
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	192	192	110
Householder worked in 1989	89	89	47
With related children under 18 years	149	149	84
With related children under 5 years	63	63	32
Married-couple families	125	125	67
Householder worked in 1989	55	55	27
With related children under 18 years	103	103	62
With related children under 5 years	39	39	32
Female householder, no husband present	57	57	43
Householder worked in 1989	34	34	20
With related children under 18 years	36	36	22
With related children under 5 years	14	14	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	143	143	111
Nonfamily householder	83	83	69
65 years and over	18	18	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	981	981	625
Persons under 18 years	360	360	204
Related children under 18 years	354	354	198
Related children 5 to 17 years	260	260	157
Persons 65 years and over	146	146	86
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	33	33	24
Percent below poverty level	17.2	17.2	21.8
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	—
With related children under 18 years	33	33	24
With related children under 5 years	15	15	6
Married-couple families	6	6	6
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	6	6	6
With related children under 5 years	6	6	6
Female householder, no husband present	27	27	18
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	—
With related children under 18 years	27	27	18
With related children under 5 years	9	9	—
Unrelated individuals	67	67	46
Nonfamily householder	52	52	38
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	187	187	124
Percent below poverty level	19.1	19.1	19.8
Persons under 18 years	80	80	47
Related children under 18 years	80	80	47
Related children 5 to 17 years	57	57	42
Persons 65 years and over	8	8	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	169	169	106
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	261	261	146

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County	Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 117	Tract 117 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	3 895	3 895	1 500	413	405
Native	3 868	3 868	1 473	413	405
Foreign born	27	27	27	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	28	28	19	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	3 543	3 543	1 412	372	364
Speak a language other than English	202	202	80	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	82	82	46	-	-
In linguistically isolated households	80	80	46	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 091	1 091	491	121	121
Preprimary school	73	73	21	16	16
Public school	73	73	21	16	16
Elementary or high school	832	832	371	93	93
Public school	803	803	358	93	93
College	186	186	99	12	12
Public college	178	178	99	12	12
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	2 209	2 209	872	209	201
Less than 9th grade	195	195	50	59	59
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	533	533	187	67	67
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	704	704	255	23	23
Some college, no degree	518	518	243	60	52
Associate degree	163	163	107	-	-
Bachelor's degree	75	75	9	-	-
Graduate or professional degree	21	21	21	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.0	67.0	72.8	39.7	37.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.3	4.3	3.4	-	-
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 674	1 674	1 678	1 269	1 269
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	3 543	3 543	1 412	372	364
Same house	1 472	1 472	450	209	201
Different house in United States	2 063	2 063	954	163	163
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	499	499	337	12	12
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	598	598	102	93	93
Different MSA/PMSA	576	576	338	36	36
Not in an MSA/PMSA	390	390	177	22	22
Abroad	8	8	8	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 353	1 353	563	120	112
Car, truck, or van	1 193	1 193	502	105	97
Drove alone	1 036	1 036	422	105	97
Carpooled	157	157	80	-	-
Public transportation	20	20	7	6	6
Other means	126	126	51	9	9
Worked at home	14	14	3	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	17.8	17.0	17.9	18.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 306	1 306	558	120	112
Central city	798	798	413	96	88
Outside central city	508	508	145	24	24
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	47	47	5	-	-
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	2 811	2 811	1 112	277	269
In labor force	1 663	1 663	703	149	141
Employed	1 378	1 378	582	126	118
Unemployed	280	280	121	23	23
Percent of civilian labor force	16.9	16.9	17.2	15.4	16.3
Females 16 years and over	1 493	1 493	621	144	144
Employed	637	637	320	42	42
Unemployed	56	56	9	-	-
With own children under 6 years	274	274	101	20	20
In labor force	102	102	42	-	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only	174	174	76	14	14
In labor force	114	114	53	14	14
Persons 16 to 19 years	271	271	119	33	33
Not enrolled in school	113	113	47	11	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	80	80	41	-	-
Not high school graduate	69	69	36	-	-
Employed	6	6	6	-	-
Unemployed	22	22	13	-	-
Not in labor force	41	41	17	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 771	1 771	707	180	172
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 311	1 311	492	133	125
50 to 52 weeks	771	771	356	55	47
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 486	2 486	988	247	239
With a mobility or self-care limitation	166	166	60	26	26
With a mobility limitation	129	129	55	20	20
In labor force	21	21	16	-	-
With a self-care limitation	96	96	27	14	14
With a work disability	488	488	188	32	32
In labor force	137	137	64	-	-
Prevented from working	301	301	112	32	32
No work disability	1 998	1 998	800	215	207
In labor force	1 481	1 481	613	149	141
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	297	297	114	30	30
With a mobility or self-care limitation	95	95	50	16	16
With a mobility limitation	60	60	50	-	-
With a self-care limitation	61	61	20	16	16

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County	Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 117	Tract 117 (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 378	1 378	582	126	118
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	113	113	46	6	6
Professional specialty occupations	113	113	31	17	17
Technicians and related support occupations	33	33	23	—	—
Sales occupations	127	127	55	6	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	210	210	149	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	19	19	11	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	236	236	80	28	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	63	63	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	98	98	19	14	14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	136	136	78	25	17
Transportation and material moving occupations	111	111	33	14	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	119	119	57	16	16
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	1 389	1 389	597	145	137
Less than \$5,000	75	75	39	18	18
\$5,000 to \$9,999	344	344	147	42	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999	110	110	53	6	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	273	273	123	35	35
\$25,000 to \$34,999	227	227	88	28	20
\$35,000 to \$49,999	186	186	56	8	8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	153	153	77	8	8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	7	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	14	14	14	—	—
Median (dollars)	20 804	20 804	17 188	16 016	15 391
Mean (dollars)	25 606	25 606	26 382	18 117	17 715
Families	956	956	353	106	98
Median income (dollars)	25 632	25 632	25 260	23 125	22 143
Per capita income (dollars)	9 262	9 262	10 277	6 506	6 141
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	1 389	1 389	597	145	137
With earnings	997	997	431	118	110
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 739	27 739	29 057	17 067	16 491
With Social Security income	377	377	165	35	35
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 538	6 538	6 724	5 108	5 108
With public assistance income	379	379	157	62	62
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 490	5 490	4 643	5 425	5 425
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	28 700	28 700	29 970	22 772	22 590
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 927	29 927	30 081	27 930	27 930
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 360	35 360	39 266	25 306	25 335
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 819	38 819	43 449	27 930	27 930
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 473	12 473	9 879	7 398	7 398
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 564	8 564	8 521	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	956	956	353	106	98
Householder worked in 1989	631	631	269	70	62
With related children under 18 years	582	582	184	81	73
With related children under 5 years	293	293	100	32	32
Married-couple families	650	650	238	91	83
Householder worked in 1989	509	509	215	70	62
With related children under 18 years	359	359	107	75	67
With related children under 5 years	175	175	63	32	32
Female householder, no husband present	217	217	98	15	15
Householder worked in 1989	55	55	42	—	—
With related children under 18 years	159	159	60	6	6
With related children under 5 years	80	80	25	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	729	729	377	58	58
Nonfamily householder	433	433	244	39	39
65 years and over	135	135	85	7	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 841	3 841	1 474	413	405
Persons under 18 years	1 183	1 183	417	169	169
Related children under 18 years	1 152	1 152	417	158	158
Related children 5 to 17 years	809	809	329	117	117
Persons 65 years and over	297	297	114	30	30
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	194	194	77	18	18
Percent below poverty level	20.3	20.3	21.8	17.0	18.4
Householder worked in 1989	58	58	30	12	12
With related children under 18 years	136	136	39	18	18
With related children under 5 years	77	77	20	12	12
Married-couple families	52	52	9	12	12
Householder worked in 1989	21	21	9	12	12
With related children under 18 years	31	31	—	12	12
With related children under 5 years	21	21	—	12	12
Female householder, no husband present	125	125	63	6	6
Householder worked in 1989	25	25	21	—	—
With related children under 18 years	88	88	34	6	6
With related children under 5 years	50	50	20	—	—
Unrelated individuals	213	213	101	18	18
Nonfamily householder	84	84	49	18	18
65 years and over	28	28	25	—	—
Persons	919	919	397	87	87
Percent below poverty level	23.9	23.9	26.9	21.1	21.5
Persons under 18 years	387	387	131	51	51
Related children under 18 years	367	367	131	51	51
Related children 5 to 17 years	217	217	88	39	39
Persons 65 years and over	50	50	35	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	353	353	160	44	44
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 254	1 254	537	123	123

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shosto County		Redding city, Shosto County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 104
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons -----	2 655	2 655	2 184	447
Native -----	1 093	1 093	845	154
Foreign born -----	1 562	1 562	1 339	293
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households -----	219	219	203	44
Persons 5 years and over -----	2 248	2 248	1 810	350
Speak a language other than English -----	1 800	1 800	1 580	341
Do not speak English "very well" -----	1 243	1 243	1 155	267
In linguistically isolated households -----	846	846	792	171
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	1 174	1 174	1 021	234
Preprimary school -----	50	50	50	15
Public school -----	50	50	50	15
Elementary or high school -----	835	835	728	172
Public school -----	829	829	728	172
College -----	289	289	243	47
Public college -----	280	280	234	42
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over -----	1 164	1 164	874	147
Less than 9th grade -----	417	417	370	91
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	79	79	49	5
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	224	224	137	—
Some college, no degree -----	259	259	193	51
Associate degree -----	92	92	77	—
Bachelor's degree -----	65	65	20	—
Graduate or professional degree -----	28	28	28	—
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	57.4	57.4	52.1	34.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	8.0	8.0	5.5	—
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	2 025	2 025	2 133	2 377
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over -----	2 248	2 248	1 810	350
Some house -----	397	397	181	9
Different house in United States -----	1 503	1 503	1 307	254
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	228	228	223	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	73	73	30	—
Different MSA/PMSA -----	1 115	1 115	1 010	254
Not in on MSA/PMSA -----	87	87	44	—
Abroad -----	348	348	322	87
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over -----	503	503	289	23
Car, truck, or van -----	395	395	283	23
Drove alone -----	302	302	229	18
Carpooled -----	93	93	54	5
Public transportation -----	—	—	—	—
Other means -----	78	78	—	—
Worked at home -----	30	30	6	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	15.2	15.2	12.2	11.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	460	460	270	23
Central city -----	349	349	237	18
Outside central city -----	111	111	33	5
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	43	43	19	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over -----	1 483	1 483	1 130	186
In labor force -----	612	612	363	32
Employed -----	542	542	306	23
Unemployed -----	70	70	57	9
Percent of civilian labor force -----	11.4	11.4	15.7	28.1
Females 16 years and over -----	769	769	591	82
Employed -----	262	262	146	4
Unemployed -----	25	25	25	—
With own children under 6 years -----	199	199	180	29
In labor force -----	57	57	41	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	229	229	163	27
In labor force -----	89	89	35	4
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	178	178	141	20
Not enrolled in school -----	33	33	33	—
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	22	22	22	—
Not high school graduate -----	13	13	13	—
Employed -----	6	6	6	—
Unemployed -----	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force -----	7	7	7	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	672	672	417	51
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	410	410	271	28
50 to 52 weeks -----	244	244	157	10
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	1 364	1 364	1 051	164
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	172	172	145	22
With a mobility limitation -----	87	87	87	17
In labor force -----	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation -----	145	145	118	22
With a work disability -----	228	228	209	36
In labor force -----	20	20	13	—
Prevented from working -----	187	187	187	36
No work disability -----	1 136	1 136	842	128
In labor force -----	584	584	350	32
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	119	119	79	22
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	29	29	21	5
With a mobility limitation -----	24	24	16	—
With a self-care limitation -----	16	16	16	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shosto County		Redding city, Shosto County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 104
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	542	542	306	23
Executive, administrative, and monogerial occupations	25	25	9	—
Professional specialty occupations	71	71	38	9
Technicians and related support occupations	30	30	13	—
Sales occupations	60	60	54	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	45	45	25	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	10	10	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	169	169	80	14
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	33	33	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	38	38	35	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40	40	40	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	15	15	6	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6	6	6	—
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	559	559	437	80
Less than \$5,000	33	33	33	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	34	34	24	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	138	138	130	32
\$15,000 to \$24,999	129	129	102	15
\$25,000 to \$34,999	116	116	79	14
\$35,000 to \$49,999	56	56	50	14
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10	10	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	28	28	13	—
\$100,000 or more	15	15	6	—
Median (dollars)	20 368	20 368	17 072	16 250
Mean (dollars)	29 528	29 528	25 414	21 392
Families	482	482	379	71
Median income (dollars)	20 288	20 288	17 204	14 625
Per capita income (dollars)	6 795	6 795	5 694	3 479
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	559	559	437	80
With earnings	319	319	221	37
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 002	32 002	27 325	18 110
With Social Security income	70	70	34	11
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 192	7 192	6 406	7 396
With public assistance income	286	286	261	67
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	13 767	13 767	14 206	13 839
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	29 753	29 753	25 656	17 471
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 419	30 419	25 538	17 792
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 546	31 546	27 239	14 866
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 619	31 619	26 410	14 961
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 849	18 849	15 831	22 622
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 046	20 046	14 873	22 622
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	482	482	379	71
Householder worked in 1989	197	197	113	18
With related children under 18 years	405	405	339	65
With related children under 5 years	214	214	183	33
Married-couple families	404	404	314	61
Householder worked in 1989	172	172	101	13
With related children under 18 years	347	347	294	55
With related children under 5 years	184	184	157	23
Female householder, no husband present	73	73	60	5
Householder worked in 1989	20	20	7	—
With related children under 18 years	53	53	40	5
With related children under 5 years	25	25	21	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	177	177	140	27
Nonfamily householder	77	77	58	9
65 years and over	13	13	5	5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 594	2 594	2 156	419
Persons under 18 years	1 253	1 253	1 116	248
Related children under 18 years	1 253	1 253	1 116	248
Related children 5 to 17 years	846	846	742	151
Persons 65 years and over	119	119	79	22
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	150	150	136	31
Percent below poverty level	31.1	31.1	35.9	43.7
Householder worked in 1989	37	37	23	13
With related children under 18 years	140	140	132	31
With related children under 5 years	110	110	102	23
Married-couple families	134	134	120	31
Householder worked in 1989	37	37	23	13
With related children under 18 years	124	124	116	31
With related children under 5 years	94	94	86	23
Female householder, no husband present	16	16	16	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	16	16	16	—
With related children under 5 years	16	16	16	—
Unrelated individuals	62	62	52	10
Nonfamily householder	18	18	18	—
65 years and over	5	5	5	5
Persons	919	919	849	224
Percent below poverty level	35.4	35.4	39.4	53.5
Persons under 18 years	557	557	523	148
Related children under 18 years	557	557	523	148
Related children 5 to 17 years	302	302	283	75
Persons 65 years and over	17	17	15	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	149	149	139	49
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 202	1 202	1 128	253

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County	Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 123	Tract 123 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	5 401	5 401	2 556	469	469
Native	4 880	4 880	2 363	459	459
Foreign born	521	521	193	10	10
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	65	65	36	11	11
Persons 5 years and over	4 866	4 866	2 288	432	432
Speak a language other than English	1 342	1 342	601	68	68
Do not speak English "very well"	383	383	181	22	22
In linguistically isolated households	197	197	99	36	36
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 942	1 942	977	161	161
Preprimary school	132	132	68	16	16
Public school	108	108	68	16	16
Elementary or high school	1 440	1 440	688	121	121
Public school	1 311	1 311	634	118	118
College	370	370	221	24	24
Public college	348	348	206	24	24
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	2 576	2 576	1 146	269	269
Less than 9th grade	296	296	71	17	17
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	384	384	168	10	10
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	666	666	282	97	97
Some college, no degree	800	800	416	115	115
Associate degree	181	181	91	24	24
Bachelor's degree	198	198	93	6	6
Graduate or professional degree	51	51	25	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.6	73.6	79.1	90.0	90.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.7	9.7	10.3	2.2	2.2
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 316	1 316	1 167	1 769	1 769
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	4 866	4 866	2 288	432	432
Same house	1 798	1 798	644	259	259
Different house in United States	3 024	3 024	1 634	173	173
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	633	633	489	28	28
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	771	771	296	46	46
Different MSA/PMSA	1 248	1 248	705	93	93
Not in an MSA/PMSA	372	372	144	6	6
Abroad	44	44	10	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 993	1 993	938	236	236
Car, truck, or van	1 859	1 859	853	218	218
Drive alone	1 524	1 524	711	151	151
Carpooled	335	335	142	67	67
Public transportation	9	9	4	5	5
Other means	67	67	43	13	13
Worked at home	58	58	38	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	17.9	15.5	19.2	19.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 896	1 896	911	220	220
Central city	1 181	1 181	734	130	130
Outside central city	715	715	177	90	90
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	97	97	27	16	16
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	3 545	3 545	1 652	313	313
In labor force	2 336	2 336	1 093	251	251
Employed	2 081	2 081	969	236	236
Unemployed	255	255	124	15	15
Percent of civilian labor force	10.9	10.9	11.3	6.0	6.0
Females 16 years and over	1 714	1 714	853	149	149
Employed	838	838	432	112	112
Unemployed	85	85	54	-	-
With own children under 6 years	333	333	186	38	38
In labor force	186	186	102	38	38
With own children 6 to 17 years only	379	379	177	25	25
In labor force	208	208	102	20	20
Persons 16 to 19 years	480	480	202	29	29
Not enrolled in school	140	140	58	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	26	26	26	-	-
Not high school graduate	46	46	30	-	-
Employed	32	32	16	-	-
Unemployed	11	11	11	-	-
Not in labor force	3	3	3	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 433	2 433	1 162	258	258
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 810	1 810	835	174	174
50 to 52 weeks	1 065	1 065	504	111	111
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 092	3 092	1 429	271	271
With a mobility or self-care limitation	140	140	49	8	8
With a mobility limitation	110	110	39	8	8
In labor force	12	12	7	-	-
With a self-care limitation	73	73	29	8	8
With a work disability	378	378	117	62	62
In labor force	160	160	40	48	48
Prevented from working	202	202	69	14	14
No work disability	2 714	2 714	1 312	209	209
In labor force	2 125	2 125	1 028	191	191
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	358	358	159	42	42
With a mobility or self-care limitation	39	39	16	-	-
With a mobility limitation	32	32	16	-	-
With a self-care limitation	7	7	-	-	-

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County	Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 123	Tract 123 (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 081	2 081	969	236	236
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	171	171	75	67	67
Professional specialty occupations	231	231	132	12	12
Technicians and related support occupations	48	48	18	20	20
Sales occupations	212	212	134	17	17
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	271	271	121	30	30
Private household occupations	6	6	6	—	—
Protective service occupations	21	21	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	374	374	219	11	11
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	147	147	44	6	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	279	279	90	36	36
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	87	87	44	7	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	64	64	18	6	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	170	170	68	24	24
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	1 445	1 445	718	135	135
Less than \$5,000	92	92	20	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	181	181	106	7	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	136	136	63	10	10
\$15,000 to \$24,999	332	332	157	50	50
\$25,000 to \$34,999	233	233	143	22	22
\$35,000 to \$49,999	286	286	118	33	33
\$50,000 to \$74,999	120	120	62	13	13
\$75,000 to \$99,999	31	31	31	—	—
\$100,000 or more	34	34	18	—	—
Median (dollars)	24 436	24 436	25 833	25 114	25 114
Mean (dollars)	31 356	31 356	35 314	29 825	29 825
Families	1 141	1 141	538	122	122
Median income (dollars)	25 868	25 868	26 154	26 591	26 591
Per capita income (dollars)	9 387	9 387	10 361	9 546	9 546
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	1 445	1 445	718	135	135
With earnings	1 158	1 158	600	117	117
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 313	32 313	35 560	27 630	27 630
With Social Security income	272	272	123	35	35
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 582	7 582	8 891	4 631	4 631
With public assistance income	238	238	113	16	16
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 851	5 851	6 007	5 066	5 066
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	33 440	33 440	36 765	31 800	31 800
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 713	27 713	26 645	28 932	28 932
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 964	39 964	47 471	33 032	33 032
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 243	34 243	36 346	29 494	29 494
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 792	13 792	14 420	12 000	12 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 986	10 986	11 371	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	1 141	1 141	538	122	122
Householder worked in 1989	864	864	416	105	105
With related children under 18 years	717	717	359	84	84
With related children under 5 years	313	313	182	35	35
Married-couple families	847	847	361	112	112
Householder worked in 1989	689	689	297	99	99
With related children under 18 years	494	494	218	74	74
With related children under 5 years	209	209	100	31	31
Female householder, no husband present	247	247	156	4	4
Householder worked in 1989	139	139	104	—	—
With related children under 18 years	187	187	126	4	4
With related children under 5 years	94	94	79	4	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	612	612	353	13	13
Nonfamily householder	304	304	180	13	13
65 years and over	101	101	49	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 201	5 201	2 466	469	469
Persons under 18 years	1 986	1 986	1 008	174	174
Related children under 18 years	1 970	1 970	992	174	174
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 469	1 469	750	137	137
Persons 65 years and over	358	358	159	42	42
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	201	201	115	10	10
Percent below poverty level	17.6	17.6	21.4	8.2	8.2
Householder worked in 1989	113	113	69	6	6
With related children under 18 years	185	185	109	10	10
With related children under 5 years	87	87	62	4	4
Married-couple families	76	76	30	6	6
Householder worked in 1989	56	56	24	6	6
With related children under 18 years	66	66	30	6	6
With related children under 5 years	27	27	18	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	106	106	73	4	4
Householder worked in 1989	38	38	33	—	—
With related children under 18 years	100	100	67	4	4
With related children under 5 years	53	53	44	4	4
Unrelated individuals	190	190	82	—	—
Nonfamily householder	67	67	20	—	—
65 years and over	22	22	—	—	—
Persons	1 012	1 012	538	20	20
Percent below poverty level	19.5	19.5	21.8	4.3	4.3
Persons under 18 years	475	475	291	6	6
Related children under 18 years	468	468	284	6	6
Related children 5 to 17 years	319	319	188	4	4
Persons 65 years and over	35	35	—	4	4
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	382	382	182	4	4
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 431	1 431	715	71	71

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County	Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 123	Tract 123 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	134 165	134 165	59 606	10 156	10 130
Native	132 129	132 129	58 646	10 058	10 032
Foreign born	2 036	2 036	960	98	98
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	234	234	143	15	15
Persons 5 years and over	124 333	124 333	54 956	9 453	9 427
Speak a language other than English	3 246	3 246	1 525	187	187
Do not speak English "very well"	1 025	1 025	555	70	70
In linguistically isolated households	349	349	228	15	15
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	34 656	34 656	14 992	2 853	2 844
Preprimary school	2 006	2 006	930	176	176
Public school	1 328	1 328	632	127	127
Elementary or high school	23 811	23 811	9 552	2 120	2 120
Public school	21 825	21 825	8 639	1 967	1 967
College	8 839	8 839	4 510	557	548
Public college	7 860	7 860	4 017	519	510
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	88 518	88 518	39 192	6 573	6 556
Less than 9th grade	4 888	4 888	1 937	464	464
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 524	13 524	5 097	1 184	1 184
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26 341	26 341	10 540	2 252	2 243
Some college, no degree	23 102	23 102	10 823	1 577	1 577
Associate degree	8 105	8 105	3 940	659	651
Bachelor's degree	8 797	8 797	4 831	377	377
Graduate or professional degree	3 761	3 761	2 024	60	60
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.2	79.2	82.1	74.9	74.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.2	14.2	17.5	6.6	6.7
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 438	1 438	1 334	1 628	1 628
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	124 333	124 333	54 956	9 453	9 427
Same house	54 958	54 958	19 767	4 609	4 583
Different house in United States	69 067	69 067	35 017	4 832	4 832
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	18 946	18 946	13 288	745	745
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 194	18 194	5 387	2 092	2 092
Different MSA/PMSA	22 478	22 478	11 483	1 432	1 432
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	9 449	9 449	4 859	563	563
Abroad	308	308	172	12	12
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	53 160	53 160	25 300	3 755	3 729
Car, truck, or van	48 457	48 457	23 289	3 502	3 476
Drove alone	43 538	43 538	21 068	3 092	3 075
Carpooled	4 919	4 919	2 221	410	401
Public transportation	361	361	216	26	26
Other means	2 394	2 394	1 048	122	122
Worked at home	1 948	1 948	747	105	105
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	14.0	20.7	20.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	50 086	50 086	24 212	3 463	3 446
Central city	34 613	34 613	20 604	1 865	1 856
Outside central city	15 473	15 473	3 608	1 598	1 590
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 074	3 074	1 088	292	283
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	102 441	102 441	45 915	7 594	7 568
In labor force	59 443	59 443	28 189	4 151	4 125
Employed	54 426	54 426	25 805	3 820	3 794
Unemployed	4 976	4 976	2 347	327	327
Percent of civilian labor force	8.4	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.9
Females 16 years and over	53 478	53 478	24 487	3 842	3 834
Employed	24 312	24 312	11 911	1 653	1 645
Unemployed	1 937	1 937	916	113	113
With own children under 6 years	8 186	8 186	3 937	627	627
In labor force	4 135	4 135	2 120	316	316
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 274	9 274	3 793	748	748
In labor force	6 526	6 526	2 866	478	478
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 843	6 843	2 751	603	603
Nat enrolled in school	1 617	1 617	761	130	130
Unemployed or nat in labor force	802	802	320	60	60
Nat high school graduate	766	766	367	59	59
Employed	283	283	174	21	21
Unemployed	117	117	55	10	10
Nat in labor force	366	366	138	28	28
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	64 679	64 679	30 515	4 521	4 495
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	48 260	48 260	23 048	3 405	3 379
50 to 52 weeks	31 565	31 565	15 378	2 149	2 132
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	82 111	82 111	36 553	6 287	6 261
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 988	2 988	1 240	284	284
With a mobility limitation	1 984	1 984	832	172	172
In labor force	380	380	165	10	10
With a self-care limitation	1 915	1 915	774	215	215
With a work disability	10 697	10 697	4 335	1 128	1 128
In labor force	3 742	3 742	1 715	314	314
Prevented from working	5 981	5 981	2 262	694	694
No work disability	71 414	71 414	32 218	5 159	5 133
In labor force	53 958	53 958	25 626	3 733	3 707
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 274	19 274	8 743	1 279	1 279
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 052	3 052	1 522	168	168
With a mobility limitation	2 574	2 574	1 306	138	138
With a self-care limitation	1 642	1 642	813	96	96

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shosto County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shosto County	Remainder of Shosto County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 123	Tract 123 (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	54 426	54 426	25 805	3 820	3 794
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	5 803	5 803	3 279	304	296
Professional specialty occupations -----	7 432	7 432	4 013	388	388
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 563	1 563	883	75	75
Sales occupations -----	7 190	7 190	3 633	433	433
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	8 380	8 380	4 193	594	594
Private household occupations -----	238	238	82	29	29
Protective service occupations -----	1 089	1 089	489	49	49
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	6 564	6 564	3 110	309	309
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 544	1 544	448	114	114
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	6 967	6 967	2 729	723	723
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	2 188	2 188	871	261	252
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	3 047	3 047	1 099	290	290
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 421	2 421	976	251	242
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	52 331	52 331	24 210	3 719	3 710
Less than \$5,000 -----	2 026	2 026	859	91	91
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	6 865	6 865	3 077	499	499
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	6 274	6 274	2 774	438	438
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	10 218	10 218	4 877	729	729
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	8 229	8 229	3 711	752	752
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	9 318	9 318	4 398	631	631
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	6 291	6 291	3 096	403	394
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 807	1 807	877	119	119
\$100,000 or more -----	1 303	1 303	541	57	57
Median (dollars) -----	25 842	25 842	26 235	26 068	26 021
Mean (dollars) -----	32 475	32 475	33 075	30 727	30 675
Families -----	37 972	37 972	16 375	3 012	3 003
Median income (dollars) -----	30 762	30 762	32 340	28 522	28 440
Per capita income (dollars) -----	12 752	12 752	13 571	11 034	11 018
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	52 331	52 331	24 210	3 719	3 710
With earnings -----	38 730	38 730	18 229	2 783	2 774
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	33 473	33 473	33 963	31 880	31 419
With Social Security income -----	16 424	16 424	7 113	1 241	1 241
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	7 936	7 936	7 931	7 649	7 649
With public assistance income -----	7 115	7 115	3 238	517	517
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	5 607	5 607	5 734	5 689	5 689
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	36 875	36 875	38 382	33 400	33 344
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	35 705	35 705	34 924	32 523	32 523
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	40 399	40 399	42 558	36 816	36 761
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	42 286	42 286	42 693	38 272	38 272
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	17 615	17 615	18 355	15 519	15 519
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	14 154	14 154	15 319	11 385	11 385
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families -----	37 675	37 696	16 382	2 940	2 937
Householder worked in 1989 -----	26 681	26 679	12 026	2 010	2 005
With related children under 18 years -----	19 013	19 042	8 451	1 457	1 468
With related children under 5 years -----	7 963	7 989	3 821	586	589
Married-couple families -----	30 699	30 762	12 968	2 449	2 443
Householder worked in 1989 -----	22 316	22 368	9 807	1 746	1 748
With related children under 18 years -----	13 984	14 021	5 892	1 127	1 128
With related children under 5 years -----	5 979	5 990	2 810	468	461
Female householder, no husband present -----	5 264	5 260	2 718	376	379
Householder worked in 1989 -----	3 129	3 098	1 680	220	213
With related children under 18 years -----	3 933	3 940	2 086	262	272
With related children under 5 years -----	1 533	1 548	796	86	96
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	20 227	20 193	11 218	1 019	1 019
Nonfamily householder -----	14 244	14 250	7 809	716	716
65 years and over -----	5 796	5 781	2 997	334	334
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	131 205	131 192	58 321	9 964	9 944
Persons under 18 years -----	34 152	34 152	14 494	2 811	2 811
Related children under 18 years -----	33 767	33 767	14 324	2 773	2 773
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	24 090	24 090	9 786	2 060	2 060
Persons 65 years and over -----	19 053	19 057	8 643	1 263	1 255
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	3 978	3 985	1 713	302	312
Percent below poverty level -----	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.0	10.4
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 681	1 669	697	100	100
With related children under 18 years -----	3 182	3 207	1 476	265	275
With related children under 5 years -----	1 674	1 691	863	123	133
Married-couple families -----	1 723	1 729	614	118	118
Householder worked in 1989 -----	773	773	311	55	55
With related children under 18 years -----	1 119	1 136	463	81	81
With related children under 5 years -----	630	641	319	46	46
Female householder, no husband present -----	2 006	2 014	1 038	161	171
Householder worked in 1989 -----	780	768	368	45	45
With related children under 18 years -----	1 855	1 870	969	161	171
With related children under 5 years -----	947	953	517	70	80
Unrelated individuals -----	4 480	4 452	2 285	207	207
Nonfamily householder -----	2 206	2 212	1 062	80	80
65 years and over -----	728	734	309	37	37
Persons -----	16 778	16 757	7 449	1 200	1 210
Percent below poverty level -----	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.0	12.2
Persons under 18 years -----	6 504	6 504	2 870	580	580
Related children under 18 years -----	6 155	6 155	2 714	542	542
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	3 979	3 979	1 633	367	367
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 252	1 251	491	83	83
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	5 200	5 176	2 524	280	280
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	24 497	24 473	10 630	1 780	1 792

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shosto County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Shosto County						
		Total	Redding city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
All housing units-----	60 552	60 552	27 238	1 671	3 002	4 280	3 719	1 568	2 330	774
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990-----	2 723	2 723	1 643	139	256	359	569	-	97	25
1985 to 1988-----	6 916	6 916	4 292	337	366	1 098	976	255	53	123
1980 to 1984-----	7 715	7 715	3 400	244	263	698	751	121	237	134
1970 to 1979-----	19 022	19 022	7 108	423	985	1 422	825	380	769	157
1960 to 1969-----	10 192	10 192	4 495	258	516	375	302	446	645	150
1950 to 1959-----	7 220	7 220	3 236	186	331	153	199	305	315	135
1940 to 1949-----	3 751	3 751	1 921	65	161	157	62	51	154	50
1939 or earlier-----	3 013	3 013	1 143	19	124	18	35	10	60	-
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	1 301	1 301	653	7	24	171	31	63	66	-
1 bedroom-----	6 924	6 924	3 431	132	222	742	376	261	193	14
2 bedrooms-----	21 234	21 234	9 149	717	744	1 823	1 214	563	582	124
3 bedrooms-----	26 163	26 163	11 526	658	1 616	1 279	1 796	523	1 336	527
4 bedrooms-----	4 437	4 437	2 277	127	355	259	273	144	138	109
5 or more bedrooms-----	493	493	202	30	41	6	29	14	15	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	196	196	188	67	8	76	-	11	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	261	261	261	8	13	33	68	57	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units-----	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	59 909	59 909	26 873	1 671	2 997	4 171	3 719	1 494	2 317	774
Source of water, public system or private company-----	46 532	46 532	26 550	1 637	2 937	4 262	3 592	1 427	2 151	742
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	33 520	33 520	24 380	1 614	2 453	4 129	2 722	1 313	1 384	364
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	526	526	123	-	5	10	18	-	42	-
Owner-occupied housing units-----	216	216	44	-	-	10	5	-	21	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	171	171	63	-	5	-	13	-	21	-
Occupied housing units-----	55 966	55 966	26 105	1 604	2 809	4 107	3 424	1 520	2 256	762
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	20 825	20 825	12 987	812	955	2 156	1 346	818	1 090	350
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	4 051	4 051	279	5	163	52	233	-	90	11
Electricity-----	15 053	15 053	10 581	689	1 265	1 662	1 257	628	559	240
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	309	309	32	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
All other fuels-----	15 643	15 643	2 202	92	421	237	573	74	512	161
No fuel used-----	85	85	24	6	5	-	-	-	5	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	3 406	3 406	1 959	80	135	364	120	131	91	22
1-----	17 264	17 264	9 248	576	692	1 747	1 064	552	662	133
2-----	22 464	22 464	10 123	601	1 211	1 532	1 573	536	833	373
3 or more-----	12 832	12 832	4 775	347	771	464	667	301	670	234
Vehicles per household-----	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	36 112	36 112	13 959	744	1 932	2 157	2 162	670	1 638	563
1989 to March 1990-----	5 116	5 116	2 229	109	263	420	453	32	221	56
1985 to 1988-----	10 019	10 019	4 215	211	639	778	858	139	329	169
1980 to 1984-----	5 946	5 946	1 938	133	268	370	354	68	278	132
1970 to 1979-----	9 565	9 565	3 197	187	453	376	330	228	538	133
1969 or earlier-----	5 466	5 466	2 380	104	309	213	167	203	272	73
Renter-occupied housing units-----	19 854	19 854	12 146	860	877	1 950	1 262	850	618	199
1989 to March 1990-----	9 991	9 991	6 679	516	455	1 150	823	459	326	109
1985 to 1988-----	7 039	7 039	4 141	278	276	649	365	302	179	64
1980 to 1984-----	1 579	1 579	840	33	89	89	30	71	78	7
1970 to 1979-----	901	901	381	33	57	62	21	11	22	19
1969 or earlier-----	344	344	105	-	-	-	23	7	13	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	2 320	2 320	799	36	75	88	107	42	82	5
Householder 65 years and over-----	13 903	13 903	6 307	311	529	1 405	686	498	480	203
Owner-occupied housing units-----	10 986	10 986	4 495	204	428	1 031	546	327	425	171
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	124	124	54	-	-	10	5	-	21	-
No telephone in unit-----	328	328	108	14	6	28	-	8	6	-
No vehicle available-----	1 823	1 823	1 051	44	45	201	42	103	38	12
Complete plumbing facilities-----	55 579	55 579	25 998	1 604	2 804	4 097	3 406	1 520	2 214	762
1.00 or less persons per room-----	53 092	53 092	24 904	1 496	2 742	3 903	3 307	1 446	2 080	756
1.01 or more persons per room-----	2 487	2 487	1 094	108	6	194	99	74	134	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	387	387	107	-	5	10	18	-	42	-
1.00 or less persons per room-----	297	297	75	-	-	10	18	-	23	-
1.01 or more persons per room-----	90	90	32	-	5	-	-	-	19	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	36 870	36 870	40 909	41 791	53 299	41 321	36 740	42 717	40 787	42 431
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	22 384	22 384	22 732	25 459	24 085	22 246	28 435	20 969	24 788	29 431
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	6 968	6 968	3 090	192	272	378	330	173	202	38
Owner-occupied housing units-----	2 497	2 497	605	10	80	63	125	30	86	23
Renter-occupied housing units-----	4 471	4 471	2 485	182	192	315	205	143	116	15

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shosho County—Con.							Redding city, Shosho County		
	Tract 112	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 123	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 930	2 302	2 203	1 431	2 973	1 503	4 170	830	1 146	1 656
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	54	206	10	35	80	48	117	16	—	139
1985 to 1988.....	310	609	148	99	177	79	322	27	5	337
1980 to 1984.....	371	337	170	148	508	241	528	7	30	244
1970 to 1979.....	615	707	975	468	533	604	1 700	177	287	423
1960 to 1969.....	333	377	566	416	494	403	686	108	235	258
1950 to 1959.....	169	59	201	171	397	89	477	131	359	186
1940 to 1949.....	38	7	74	47	469	6	199	129	208	50
1939 or earlier.....	40	—	59	47	315	33	139	235	22	19
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	13	—	62	20	43	10	27	171	—	7
1 bedroom.....	273	19	57	122	446	77	295	287	257	132
2 bedrooms.....	1 060	161	900	579	1 142	293	1 550	222	517	702
3 bedrooms.....	432	1 672	1 010	592	1 252	848	2 102	143	326	658
4 bedrooms.....	142	426	139	104	77	137	188	7	35	127
5 or more bedrooms.....	10	24	35	14	13	38	8	—	11	30
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	67
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8
Vacant condominium housing units.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 930	2 297	2 194	1 402	2 948	1 498	4 156	710	1 146	1 656
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 865	1 929	438	1 359	2 935	651	2 464	830	1 146	1 637
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 746	1 630	65	326	2 847	45	205	823	1 140	1 614
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	17	14	22	—	51	7	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	9	14	11	—	36	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	8	—	11	—	8	7	8	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 859	2 210	2 095	1 342	2 833	1 439	3 946	784	1 100	1 604
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	929	1 427	629	698	1 467	—	779	335	335	812
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	13	32	372	50	63	299	723	5	17	5
Electricity.....	823	438	286	240	915	217	529	393	670	689
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	12	—	18	15	15	—	83	13	—	—
All other fuels.....	82	313	790	339	373	923	1 817	31	72	92
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	7	6	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	158	32	61	37	277	18	227	233	113	80
1.....	800	438	546	466	900	194	949	370	497	576
2.....	692	1 160	876	478	1 056	709	1 699	130	359	601
3 or more.....	209	580	612	361	600	518	1 071	51	131	347
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	581	1 690	1 710	976	1 748	1 272	3 119	174	475	744
1989 to March 1990.....	99	352	188	91	195	169	563	7	80	109
1985 to 1988.....	84	675	471	265	516	183	805	47	76	211
1980 to 1984.....	74	192	274	155	255	236	510	23	47	133
1970 to 1979.....	225	309	544	294	342	475	933	51	79	187
1969 or earlier.....	99	162	233	171	440	209	308	46	193	104
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 278	520	385	366	1 085	167	827	610	625	860
1989 to March 1990.....	718	211	121	146	567	38	286	265	316	516
1985 to 1988.....	474	254	155	162	351	101	359	226	226	278
1980 to 1984.....	76	55	63	11	116	15	68	44	63	33
1970 to 1979.....	10	—	32	37	37	—	68	54	20	33
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	14	10	14	13	46	21	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	39	46	74	54	177	6	130	66	33	36
Householder 65 years and over.....	362	284	607	316	774	297	934	274	454	311
Owner-occupied housing units.....	230	262	553	289	567	284	817	75	269	204
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	8	6	—	—	15	7	8	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	29	15	21	6	22	24	6	14
No vehicle available.....	97	22	38	9	127	18	138	128	80	44
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 859	2 210	2 078	1 328	2 811	1 439	3 902	777	1 092	1 604
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 758	2 161	1 989	1 283	2 655	1 386	3 712	718	1 072	1 496
1.01 or more persons per room.....	101	49	89	45	156	53	190	59	20	108
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	17	14	22	—	44	7	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	8	14	22	—	38	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	6	7	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	33 784	45 532	35 879	30 440	27 626	41 870	32 514	24 806	27 141	41 791
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 192	30 166	26 959	20 922	16 776	31 670	24 522	17 433	19 379	25 459
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	314	141	186	251	552	63	420	141	110	192
Owner-occupied housing units.....	54	49	110	140	201	49	197	4	12	10
Renter-occupied housing units.....	260	92	76	111	351	14	223	137	98	182

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113
All housing units	1 580	1 786	2 455	4 167	2 889	1 483	1 813	765	1 924	2 004
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	35	—	207	348	519	—	80	25	54	7
1985 to 1988	33	25	326	1 098	867	238	21	123	310	226
1980 to 1984	69	101	215	698	677	115	87	134	371	243
1970 to 1979	198	165	785	1 384	525	371	544	157	609	714
1960 to 1969	292	251	375	350	164	446	623	147	333	371
1950 to 1959	383	426	293	125	84	256	279	129	169	319
1940 to 1949	324	482	130	157	39	47	133	50	38	88
1939 or earlier	246	336	124	7	14	10	46	—	40	36
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	53	72	12	171	31	63	60	—	13	—
1 bedroom	243	437	183	713	308	255	143	14	273	120
2 bedrooms	448	708	590	1 766	949	546	467	115	1 054	761
3 bedrooms	683	415	1 322	1 259	1 367	485	1 052	527	432	951
4 bedrooms	138	123	307	252	225	125	91	109	142	166
5 or more bedrooms	15	31	41	6	9	9	—	—	10	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	76	—	11	—	—	24	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	13	33	68	57	—	—	73	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	12	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 558	1 764	2 455	4 058	2 889	1 409	1 800	765	1 924	2 004
Source of water, public system or private company	1 561	1 786	2 449	4 161	2 830	1 404	1 764	733	1 865	2 004
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 237	1 786	2 415	4 074	2 671	1 290	1 355	364	1 746	1 946
Locking complete plumbing facilities	28	—	—	10	7	—	42	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	10	—	—	21	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	12	—	—	—	7	—	21	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 538	1 714	2 325	3 999	2 667	1 435	1 743	753	1 853	1 959
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	605	556	942	2 106	1 264	796	1 038	350	929	1 194
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	18	—	42	34	76	—	11	—	13	19
Electricity	708	1 032	1 198	1 662	1 088	574	431	231	823	520
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	5	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—
All other fuels	207	121	143	197	231	65	258	161	82	226
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	153	257	124	353	102	131	78	22	158	97
1	508	744	629	1 693	841	531	534	127	800	781
2	513	502	955	1 511	1 243	508	678	370	686	782
3 or more	364	211	617	442	481	265	453	234	209	299
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	856	625	1 519	2 066	1 606	608	1 212	563	575	1 030
1989 to March 1990	107	70	220	408	414	32	170	56	99	85
1985 to 1988	221	55	538	778	666	116	215	169	84	273
1980 to 1984	100	42	198	341	263	68	154	132	74	144
1970 to 1979	194	177	307	358	156	219	431	133	219	341
1969 or earlier	234	281	256	181	107	173	242	73	99	187
Renter-occupied housing units	682	1 089	806	1 933	1 061	827	531	190	1 278	929
1989 to March 1990	355	542	422	1 139	740	436	295	109	718	494
1985 to 1988	236	386	262	643	268	302	151	58	474	311
1980 to 1984	40	90	83	89	30	71	58	7	76	95
1970 to 1979	21	54	39	62	14	11	14	16	10	29
1969 or earlier	30	17	—	—	9	7	13	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	57	139	57	81	66	42	75	5	39	33
Householder 65 years and over	275	434	428	1 344	515	464	407	203	362	464
Owner-occupied housing units	209	254	338	976	407	293	352	171	230	385
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	10	—	—	21	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	8	6	21	—	8	6	—	—	—
No vehicle available	65	124	45	190	42	103	38	12	97	61
Complete plumbing facilities	1 526	1 714	2 325	3 989	2 660	1 435	1 701	753	1 853	1 959
1.00 or less persons per room	1 428	1 641	2 274	3 795	2 581	1 361	1 606	747	1 752	1 884
1.01 or more persons per room	98	73	51	194	79	74	95	6	101	75
Locking complete plumbing facilities	12	—	—	10	7	—	42	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	6	—	—	10	7	—	23	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	6	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 971	46 217	53 348	42 318	38 445	40 678	33 967	42 431	33 869	35 274
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 666	17 123	24 255	22 399	29 144	20 860	23 587	29 578	22 192	24 380
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	245	355	254	361	224	173	187	38	314	274
Owner-occupied housing units	44	29	68	57	74	30	78	23	54	57
Renter-occupied housing units	201	326	186	304	150	143	109	15	260	217

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.						Remainder of Shasta County			
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 150	215	282	85	—	8	15	547	113	830
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	206	—	—	7	—	—	—	49	11	50
1985 to 1988.....	609	7	36	4	—	—	—	40	—	109
1980 to 1984.....	307	43	53	6	—	—	—	48	—	74
1970 to 1979.....	621	46	70	32	—	—	—	200	38	300
1960 to 1969.....	355	88	83	16	—	—	—	141	25	138
1950 to 1959.....	45	10	33	9	—	—	—	38	28	115
1940 to 1949.....	7	13	7	11	—	8	15	31	—	23
1939 or earlier.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	21
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
1 bedroom.....	19	19	9	19	—	—	—	39	29	68
2 bedrooms.....	134	21	111	38	—	—	15	154	57	265
3 bedrooms.....	1 570	153	147	28	—	8	—	294	20	429
4 bedrooms.....	403	22	5	—	—	—	—	48	7	48
5 or more bedrooms.....	24	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 145	215	282	85	—	8	15	542	113	830
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 921	103	276	80	—	—	—	488	101	762
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 622	29	198	70	—	—	—	38	55	51
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	8	8	5	—	—	—	5	—	11
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6
Occupied housing units.....	2 071	209	266	77	—	8	—	484	108	757
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 420	116	153	36	—	—	—	13	50	82
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	10	3	4	11	—	—	—	121	18	157
Electricity.....	428	46	62	26	—	—	—	67	—	169
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
All other fuels.....	213	44	47	4	—	8	—	278	40	342
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	32	—	5	21	—	—	—	11	11	18
1.....	421	68	109	19	—	—	—	63	54	223
2.....	1 099	102	73	11	—	—	—	256	21	330
3 or more.....	519	39	79	26	—	8	—	154	22	186
Vehicles per household.....	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	—	4.0	—	2.4	1.5	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 558	142	153	45	—	8	—	413	91	556
1989 to March 1990.....	328	21	10	13	—	—	—	43	12	39
1985 to 1988.....	657	53	45	11	—	—	—	101	—	192
1980 to 1984.....	165	17	37	—	—	—	—	70	29	91
1970 to 1979.....	267	28	33	17	—	—	—	146	18	174
1969 or earlier.....	141	23	28	4	—	8	—	53	32	60
Renter-occupied housing units.....	513	67	113	32	—	—	—	71	17	201
1989 to March 1990.....	211	33	65	23	—	—	—	33	11	83
1985 to 1988.....	254	13	44	9	—	—	—	14	6	97
1980 to 1984.....	48	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	18	—	7
1969 or earlier.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	38	8	7	17	—	—	—	18	7	41
Householder 65 years and over.....	275	47	40	10	—	—	—	101	61	171
Owner-occupied housing units.....	253	33	36	10	—	—	—	90	55	139
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
No telephone in unit.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
No vehicle available.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 071	201	258	72	—	8	—	479	108	746
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 022	201	251	67	—	8	—	468	108	726
1.01 or more persons per room.....	49	—	7	5	—	—	—	11	—	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	8	8	5	—	—	—	5	—	11
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	8	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	11
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	44 581	58 047	36 422	22 612	—	52 095	—	53 117	18 699	31 815
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 291	33 650	15 857	10 051	—	—	—	22 157	4 774	24 694
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	131	6	53	32	—	—	—	18	17	106
Owner-occupied housing units.....	39	—	17	9	—	—	—	12	6	51
Renter-occupied housing units.....	92	6	36	23	—	—	—	6	11	55

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)
All housing units	85	517	9	6	152	1 988	1 149	2 888	2 815	1 503
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	17	—	—	—	10	35	73	75	48
1985 to 1988	17	32	—	—	—	141	63	173	239	79
1980 to 1984	6	150	—	—	30	127	95	502	450	241
1970 to 1979	9	225	—	6	86	929	398	501	1 375	604
1960 to 1969	—	22	3	—	22	478	333	478	370	403
1950 to 1959	49	36	6	—	14	191	138	388	200	89
1940 to 1949	4	21	—	—	—	61	40	458	40	6
1939 or earlier	—	14	—	—	—	51	47	315	66	33
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	6	—	—	—	62	20	43	38	10
1 bedroom	6	50	—	—	—	38	113	427	306	77
2 bedrooms	17	115	9	6	27	879	468	1 104	963	293
3 bedrooms	38	284	—	—	102	857	445	1 224	1 269	848
4 bedrooms	19	47	—	—	23	117	99	77	206	237
5 or more bedrooms	5	15	—	—	—	35	4	13	33	38
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	85	517	9	6	152	1 979	1 120	2 863	2 800	1 498
Source of water, public system or private company	23	387	9	—	8	335	1 083	2 855	2 504	651
Sewage disposal, public sewer	23	29	—	—	8	36	128	2 777	92	45
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	17	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	6	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Occupied housing units	85	513	9	6	139	1 886	1 076	2 756	2 590	1 439
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	22	52	—	—	7	513	545	1 431	234	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	79	—	—	22	369	46	52	492	299
Electricity	54	128	9	—	10	240	178	889	413	217
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	6	—	18	15	—	—	—
All other fuels	9	254	—	—	100	746	292	369	1 451	923
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	—	13	—	—	—	61	32	256	50	18
1	21	128	6	—	17	478	357	881	625	194
2	28	155	3	6	61	774	405	1 045	1 101	709
3 or more	36	217	—	—	61	573	282	574	814	518
Vehicles per household	2.2	2.3	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	62	426	—	6	132	1 568	823	1 703	2 134	1 272
1989 to March 1990	—	51	—	—	24	167	81	182	275	169
1985 to 1988	23	114	—	—	18	418	220	505	634	183
1980 to 1984	—	124	—	—	27	257	118	255	442	236
1970 to 1979	9	107	—	6	42	516	261	325	676	475
1969 or earlier	30	30	—	—	21	210	143	436	107	209
Renter-occupied housing units	23	87	9	—	7	318	253	1 053	456	167
1989 to March 1990	23	31	—	—	—	88	81	544	190	38
1985 to 1988	—	28	6	—	—	142	118	342	181	101
1980 to 1984	—	20	—	—	7	50	11	116	42	15
1970 to 1979	—	8	3	—	—	32	33	37	33	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	14	10	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	—	7	—	—	8	66	47	160	102	6
Householder 65 years and over	34	73	—	—	9	560	276	764	519	297
Owner-occupied housing units	34	73	—	—	9	520	253	557	502	284
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	21	15	21	10	6
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—	38	9	127	10	18
Complete plumbing facilities	85	513	9	6	139	1 877	1 070	2 739	2 585	1 439
1.00 or less persons per room	85	474	9	6	139	1 788	1 032	2 588	2 502	1 386
1.01 or more persons per room	—	39	—	—	—	89	38	151	83	53
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	17	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	5	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	62 708	60 189	—	25 700	56 746	33 871	29 328	27 759	35 980	41 870
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 911	32 118	26 336	—	21 000	25 549	23 185	16 980	24 563	31 670
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	15	—	—	10	180	198	520	292	63
Owner-occupied housing units	—	8	—	—	10	110	123	192	149	49
Renter-occupied housing units	—	7	—	—	—	70	75	328	143	14

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128.97	Tract 128.98
All housing units	1 798	1 964	1 717	4 162	1 512	1 232	4 676	3 636	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	32	13	84	117	75	44	239	108	—	—
1985 to 1988	94	200	119	322	107	136	650	103	—	—
1980 to 1984	218	67	93	528	194	25	937	530	—	—
1970 to 1979	499	732	570	1 700	435	390	1 607	1 310	—	—
1960 to 1969	298	420	428	688	200	172	562	516	—	—
1950 to 1959	486	370	239	477	167	144	303	506	—	—
1940 to 1949	108	98	117	191	89	66	172	290	—	—
1939 or earlier	63	64	67	139	245	255	206	273	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	51	18	37	27	110	56	128	30	—	—
1 bedroom	318	158	152	295	87	267	672	391	—	—
2 bedrooms	730	870	630	1 550	434	465	1 727	1 307	—	—
3 bedrooms	656	790	758	2 094	725	377	1 821	1 606	—	—
4 bedrooms	34	128	121	188	152	39	310	260	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	9	—	19	8	4	28	18	42	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 793	1 956	1 717	4 148	1 477	1 226	4 581	3 609	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company	1 725	1 229	565	2 464	653	642	1 099	2 399	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 705	1 416	766	205	32	21	33	1 680	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	20	7	—	51	53	32	124	63	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	36	11	20	46	21	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	20	—	—	8	12	—	30	16	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 737	1 905	1 631	3 938	1 281	817	3 619	3 085	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 096	1 154	643	779	5	—	46	1 166	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	15	44	257	723	218	192	515	153	—	—
Electricity	398	347	140	529	185	80	356	63	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	83	15	16	65	37	—	—
All other fuels	218	360	591	1 809	858	529	2 606	1 666	—	—
No fuel used	10	—	—	15	—	—	31	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	190	194	90	227	37	—	73	166	—	—
1	743	700	381	949	228	251	847	870	—	—
2	589	677	718	1 699	568	326	1 574	1 296	—	—
3 or more	215	334	442	1 063	448	240	1 125	753	—	—
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	800	1 223	1 199	3 111	1 005	612	2 868	2 149	—	—
1989 to March 1990	47	118	163	563	125	47	558	223	—	—
1985 to 1988	168	341	232	805	267	200	788	595	—	—
1980 to 1984	203	134	215	510	159	65	660	413	—	—
1970 to 1979	227	373	410	933	289	161	619	601	—	—
1969 or earlier	155	257	179	300	165	139	243	317	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	937	682	432	827	276	205	751	936	—	—
1989 to March 1990	452	249	162	286	104	125	364	448	—	—
1985 to 1988	397	265	177	359	112	48	190	315	—	—
1980 to 1984	62	65	40	68	21	32	112	72	—	—
1970 to 1979	18	68	20	68	33	—	70	72	—	—
1969 or earlier	8	35	33	46	6	—	15	29	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	157	37	54	130	57	102	235	287	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	357	590	437	934	318	316	1 063	716	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	237	458	361	817	297	283	945	577	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	15	—	—	23	21	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	14	22	12	12	40	40	—	—
No vehicle available	87	102	76	138	30	—	55	71	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 717	1 898	1 631	3 894	1 258	797	3 543	3 048	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 595	1 818	1 573	3 704	1 152	785	3 370	2 880	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	122	80	58	190	106	12	173	168	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	20	7	—	44	23	20	76	37	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	10	—	—	38	19	20	62	32	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	10	—	—	6	4	—	14	5	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 626	28 139	31 571	32 464	40 116	29 440	34 123	35 259	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 843	21 094	20 885	24 522	25 218	19 316	23 363	23 128	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	351	250	242	420	183	181	476	356	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	54	128	142	197	109	97	267	188	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	297	122	100	223	74	84	209	168	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Shasta County						
		Total	Redding city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
Specified owner-occupied housing units	24 433	24 433	11 324	647	1 767	1 271	1 403	554	1 227	532
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	16 954	16 954	8 279	504	1 282	916	1 096	348	986	405
Less than \$300	994	994	456	9	62	47	47	20	46	19
\$300 to \$399	1 399	1 399	436	43	58	43	31	35	27	12
\$400 to \$499	1 954	1 954	877	43	69	66	57	21	106	53
\$500 to \$599	2 176	2 176	868	88	185	40	64	24	145	36
\$600 to \$799	4 582	4 582	2 348	141	221	257	356	111	295	117
\$800 to \$999	3 076	3 076	1 866	127	293	284	301	58	222	124
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 278	2 278	1 170	40	290	145	224	65	124	41
\$1,500 to \$1,999	398	398	205	13	70	28	12	5	15	3
\$2,000 or more	97	97	53	—	34	6	4	9	6	—
Median (dollars)	683	683	733	711	832	803	796	735	723	747
Not mortgaged	7 479	7 479	3 045	143	485	355	307	206	241	127
Less than \$100	575	575	185	—	60	35	8	10	—	—
\$100 to \$199	4 233	4 233	1 890	96	253	184	178	110	127	73
\$200 to \$299	2 043	2 043	778	31	137	109	69	70	94	41
\$300 to \$399	414	414	103	8	12	27	32	10	9	6
\$400 to \$499	131	131	48	8	13	—	20	6	6	—
\$500 or more	83	83	41	—	10	—	—	—	5	7
Median (dollars)	176	176	173	182	179	179	186	188	195	184
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	6 134	6 134	2 342	129	331	194	172	132	240	98
Less than 20 percent	2 247	2 247	858	51	109	98	79	52	55	31
20 to 24 percent	502	502	154	—	30	6	12	20	9	—
25 to 29 percent	498	498	157	4	27	9	26	—	38	—
30 to 34 percent	396	396	125	4	36	10	—	—	5	7
35 percent or more	2 394	2 394	1 005	65	129	65	42	60	127	51
Not computed	97	97	43	5	—	—	13	—	6	9
Median	27.7	27.7	29.4	36.2	29.9	19.0	20.2	23.5	40.8	41.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 948	5 948	2 703	153	387	318	417	140	279	109
Less than 20 percent	2 988	2 988	1 240	50	210	158	155	104	116	56
20 to 24 percent	746	746	309	12	56	41	49	7	31	6
25 to 29 percent	808	808	375	10	30	37	43	10	41	6
30 to 34 percent	586	586	340	27	22	45	79	4	31	24
35 percent or more	811	811	439	54	69	37	91	15	60	17
Not computed	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.9	19.9	21.8	30.8	18.2	20.1	25.5	11.0	23.8	18.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 689	5 689	2 802	178	336	357	405	106	340	184
Less than 20 percent	3 204	3 204	1 343	89	135	156	135	64	167	80
20 to 24 percent	1 175	1 175	647	59	70	74	96	13	78	53
25 to 29 percent	784	784	507	30	55	78	97	21	51	51
30 to 34 percent	343	343	191	—	48	42	64	4	39	—
35 percent or more	183	183	114	—	28	7	13	4	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.4	18.4	20.4	20.0	22.4	21.5	23.5	16.8	20.2	21.1
\$50,000 or more	6 662	6 662	3 477	187	713	402	409	176	368	141
Less than 20 percent	5 252	5 252	2 788	175	526	295	303	147	278	119
20 to 24 percent	936	936	462	12	139	66	64	24	58	17
25 to 29 percent	357	357	173	—	38	32	36	—	26	5
30 to 34 percent	65	65	17	—	5	—	6	—	6	—
35 percent or more	43	43	28	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	14.2	11.2	14.0	14.8	16.4	13.6	15.9	14.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	19 359	19 359	12 100	860	872	1 950	1 262	850	618	190
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	89	89	52	10	—	20	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	968	968	437	11	47	132	60	—	29	4
\$200 to \$299	1 727	1 727	855	39	51	75	58	—	88	13
\$300 to \$399	4 690	4 690	3 078	108	296	511	180	238	124	8
\$400 to \$499	5 544	5 544	3 649	400	181	615	333	339	125	18
\$500 to \$599	2 433	2 433	1 529	118	69	255	255	95	69	15
\$600 to \$749	1 933	1 933	1 294	82	84	167	195	59	96	42
\$750 to \$999	1 070	1 070	829	64	87	122	147	28	62	80
\$1,000 or more	271	271	188	17	16	43	7	74	8	10
No cash rent	634	634	189	11	41	10	27	17	17	—
Median (dollars)	431	431	439	468	408	430	496	457	443	738
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	5 130	5 130	2 934	169	219	449	281	167	129	19
Less than 20 percent	92	92	61	8	12	35	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	170	170	101	3	11	49	9	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent	277	277	140	—	13	32	34	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent	318	318	149	—	6	20	18	—	—	—
35 percent or more	3 937	3 937	2 373	155	164	313	207	167	124	5
Not computed	336	336	110	3	13	—	13	—	—	10
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 645	5 645	3 664	282	268	691	358	314	153	39
Less than 20 percent	278	278	127	9	5	28	15	—	27	6
20 to 24 percent	511	511	303	8	24	47	22	16	5	—
25 to 29 percent	963	963	663	37	45	139	74	41	35	—
30 to 34 percent	977	977	731	57	52	181	60	77	6	5
35 percent or more	2 752	2 752	1 782	171	130	296	173	163	68	28
Not computed	164	164	58	—	12	—	14	17	12	—
Median	35.1	35.1	34.9	36.9	35.2	33.6	35.1	37.7	32.9	44.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 114	5 114	3 217	203	218	446	244	274	214	58
Less than 20 percent	1 934	1 934	1 140	54	89	165	48	106	70	7
20 to 24 percent	1 336	1 336	855	75	55	128	79	92	57	15
25 to 29 percent	735	735	516	38	4	56	43	56	40	5
30 to 34 percent	508	508	349	18	35	49	57	13	11	16
35 percent or more	427	427	311	14	24	43	17	7	31	15
Not computed	174	174	46	4	11	5	—	—	5	—
Median	22.0	22.0	22.6	23.0	21.3	22.2	24.7	21.7	23.0	30.6
\$35,000 or more	3 470	3 470	2 285	206	167	364	379	95	122	74
Less than 20 percent	2 832	2 832	1 838	172	148	329	290	74	109	43
20 to 24 percent	377	377	284	13	7	16	71	8	13	10
25 to 29 percent	113	113	95	10	—	14	6	—	—	21
30 to 34 percent	25	25	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more	27	27	20	7	—	—	—	13	—	—
Not computed	96	96	36	4	12	5	—	—	—	—
Median	14.3	14.3	15.0	13.4	13.0	14.1	16.2	13.9	14.4	19.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Shasto County—Con.							Redding city, Shasto County		
	Troct 112	Troct 114	Troct 115	Troct 116	Troct 117	Troct 119	Troct 123	Troct 101	Troct 102	Troct 103 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	470	1 536	916	583	1 441	813	1 663	91	421	647
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	313	1 219	646	431	975	526	1 247	41	209	504
Less than \$300	7	54	34	34	72	23	62	—	40	9
\$300 to \$399	25	24	72	26	150	51	140	13	29	43
\$400 to \$499	31	112	82	57	135	46	149	9	35	43
\$500 to \$599	24	144	25	59	280	25	147	5	39	88
\$600 to \$799	100	294	167	143	218	152	399	14	66	141
\$800 to \$999	112	262	134	72	79	142	201	—	—	127
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14	250	121	40	41	50	143	—	—	40
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	79	11	—	—	37	6	—	—	13
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	727	790	739	664	540	733	667	481	501	711
Not mortgaged	157	317	270	152	466	287	416	50	212	143
Less than \$100	14	11	15	12	75	9	62	—	4	—
\$100 to \$199	67	224	138	97	332	66	194	32	161	96
\$200 to \$299	70	59	72	32	59	136	131	18	47	31
\$300 to \$399	6	7	35	11	—	66	21	—	—	8
\$400 to \$499	—	7	5	—	—	10	—	—	—	8
\$500 or more	—	9	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	191	175	190	169	133	239	179	146	148	182
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	102	285	194	144	565	169	336	39	143	129
Less than 20 percent	26	92	63	29	245	61	143	30	94	51
20 to 24 percent	16	11	13	18	59	22	14	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent	6	12	—	10	48	22	13	—	9	4
30 to 34 percent	—	30	5	—	52	—	14	—	8	4
35 percent or more	54	134	106	82	161	64	145	9	27	65
Not computed	—	6	7	5	—	—	7	—	—	5
Median	41.2	34.1	36.8	39.5	23.2	25.3	27.9	17.1	15.5	36.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	116	363	208	164	378	165	496	21	165	153
Less than 20 percent	59	113	95	104	185	108	293	14	87	50
20 to 24 percent	13	66	29	20	52	13	63	—	22	12
25 to 29 percent	6	87	18	22	72	8	61	7	20	10
30 to 34 percent	13	52	14	13	29	11	59	—	30	27
35 percent or more	25	45	52	5	40	25	20	—	6	54
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.2	25.1	21.6	14.9	20.4	15.3	17.8	16.5	18.8	30.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	117	332	191	123	324	176	430	7	68	178
Less than 20 percent	68	134	129	70	218	111	195	7	61	89
20 to 24 percent	6	84	37	17	62	23	138	—	7	59
25 to 29 percent	37	54	15	16	24	28	39	—	—	30
30 to 34 percent	—	4	10	20	10	9	24	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	56	—	—	10	5	14	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.4	21.9	15.7	18.9	17.5	16.6	20.7	17.5	10.4	20.0
\$50,000 or more	135	556	323	152	174	303	401	24	45	187
Less than 20 percent	123	392	260	130	155	219	308	24	45	175
20 to 24 percent	12	105	45	14	19	58	61	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent	—	35	13	8	—	26	24	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	6	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	16.9	13.8	13.3	12.2	14.2	15.3	10.0	10.0	11.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 278	520	357	361	1 085	150	781	591	618	860
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	10
\$100 to \$199	13	—	9	15	97	—	30	61	11	11
\$200 to \$299	22	—	18	37	207	15	88	149	131	39
\$300 to \$399	430	22	66	59	221	29	195	138	230	108
\$400 to \$499	513	96	81	154	292	43	207	121	171	400
\$500 to \$599	176	134	58	17	138	10	123	56	33	118
\$600 to \$749	72	161	46	28	97	—	58	33	35	82
\$750 to \$999	27	101	36	12	14	23	44	13	—	64
\$1,000 or more	4	6	3	17	—	17	7	—	—	17
No cash rent	14	—	32	22	19	13	29	20	—	11
Median (dollars)	421	607	486	436	402	438	425	352	368	468
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	211	40	58	118	429	14	227	245	211	169
Less than 20 percent	13	—	9	5	—	—	—	—	7	8
20 to 24 percent	13	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	3
25 to 29 percent	13	—	—	—	38	—	8	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	24	—	7	27	51	—
35 percent or more	185	40	36	99	340	10	191	204	141	155
Not computed	—	—	13	14	—	4	21	14	6	3
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	463	88	8	97	349	38	156	167	207	282
Less than 20 percent	36	—	6	6	30	—	15	12	15	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	38	7	29	18	33	8
25 to 29 percent	108	—	5	9	53	21	28	22	36	37
30 to 34 percent	94	—	25	6	54	10	26	20	46	57
35 percent or more	225	88	22	62	162	—	48	89	77	171
Not computed	—	—	—	8	12	—	10	6	—	—
Median	34.7	47.8	33.4	40.7	34.4	27.9	30.2	36.1	32.1	36.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	404	277	142	91	206	62	288	90	100	203
Less than 20 percent	192	17	27	17	65	43	143	60	73	54
20 to 24 percent	123	75	31	27	75	6	54	6	8	75
25 to 29 percent	69	100	29	9	16	—	41	9	7	38
30 to 34 percent	5	40	29	17	25	—	23	6	6	18
35 percent or more	9	45	—	21	25	—	14	8	6	14
Not computed	—	—	26	—	—	13	13	7	—	4
Median	20.3	27.3	25.0	25.8	22.5	17.4	19.7	17.7	17.7	23.0
\$35,000 or more	200	115	97	55	101	36	110	89	100	206
Less than 20 percent	172	89	84	39	89	19	97	89	95	172
20 to 24 percent	20	18	6	8	5	7	13	—	5	13
25 to 29 percent	—	8	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed	8	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	4
Median	13.5	16.7	14.5	11.6	11.9	19.5	12.4	13.7	13.5	13.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113
Specified owner-occupied housing units	789	583	1 458	1 231	1 118	501	952	532	464	801
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	540	316	1 045	901	905	322	780	405	307	596
Less than \$300	24	30	43	47	38	20	46	19	7	57
\$300 to \$399	53	33	46	33	16	28	27	12	25	36
\$400 to \$499	69	54	42	66	49	21	83	53	31	181
\$500 to \$599	57	9	139	40	48	19	128	36	24	86
\$600 to \$799	145	129	189	257	321	111	260	117	100	118
\$800 to \$999	121	29	259	279	232	48	158	124	106	91
\$1,000 to \$1,499	71	20	240	145	185	61	78	41	14	27
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	12	53	28	12	5	—	3	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	34	6	4	9	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	684	669	848	806	787	733	702	747	721	521
Not mortgaged	249	267	413	330	213	179	172	127	157	205
Less than \$100	47	26	36	17	—	10	—	—	14	13
\$100 to \$199	166	181	238	177	130	110	96	73	67	146
\$200 to \$299	22	44	108	109	48	53	71	41	70	46
\$300 to \$399	14	6	8	27	21	—	—	6	6	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	13	—	14	6	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	10	10	—	—	—	5	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	149	147	179	184	186	179	189	184	191	159
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	197	205	284	176	110	123	219	98	102	200
Less than 20 percent	73	108	90	80	55	52	43	31	26	39
20 to 24 percent	17	13	30	6	6	11	9	—	16	17
25 to 29 percent	11	21	27	9	7	—	29	—	6	22
30 to 34 percent	5	9	28	10	—	—	5	7	—	19
35 percent or more	86	54	109	65	36	60	127	51	54	103
Not computed	5	—	—	6	—	—	6	9	—	—
Median	27.7	19.3	29.1	24.2	19.3	24.3	43.0	41.0	41.2	35.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	145	115	301	296	332	132	223	109	110	171
Less than 20 percent	90	50	141	141	111	96	101	56	59	110
20 to 24 percent	—	7	51	41	49	7	13	6	13	16
25 to 29 percent	28	33	26	37	37	10	41	6	6	27
30 to 34 percent	5	9	14	45	65	4	24	24	13	8
35 percent or more	22	—	69	32	70	15	44	17	19	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	25.1	20.9	20.9	25.8	10.7	24.0	18.8	16.7	14.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	236	66	298	357	328	89	271	184	117	207
Less than 20 percent	133	52	117	156	110	47	123	80	68	127
20 to 24 percent	65	14	55	74	90	13	73	53	6	46
25 to 29 percent	38	—	50	78	75	21	42	51	37	24
30 to 34 percent	—	—	48	42	40	4	33	—	—	10
35 percent or more	—	—	28	7	13	4	—	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	10.0	22.9	21.5	23.0	19.3	20.9	21.1	12.4	17.3
\$50,000 or more	211	197	575	402	348	157	239	141	135	223
Less than 20 percent	176	185	427	295	248	128	194	119	123	213
20 to 24 percent	14	6	105	66	58	24	40	17	12	10
25 to 29 percent	21	6	33	32	36	—	5	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	10.0	14.2	14.8	16.5	13.5	15.2	14.2	15.2	11.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	677	1 083	806	1 933	1 061	827	531	181	1 278	929
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$100 to \$199	24	46	41	132	60	—	24	4	13	—
\$200 to \$299	79	141	33	75	52	—	81	7	22	39
\$300 to \$399	209	467	289	505	144	226	115	5	430	171
\$400 to \$499	148	237	169	604	277	328	96	18	513	367
\$500 to \$599	68	80	69	255	234	95	59	15	176	137
\$600 to \$749	89	89	73	167	160	59	96	42	72	111
\$750 to \$999	18	10	87	122	127	28	43	80	27	88
\$1,000 or more	8	—	16	43	7	74	—	10	4	—
No cash rent	34	13	29	10	—	17	17	—	14	16
Median (dollars)	405	373	410	431	499	457	427	749	421	464
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	219	364	202	438	231	167	124	19	211	217
Less than 20 percent	—	6	6	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	11	49	9	—	—	4	13	—
25 to 29 percent	7	30	13	32	34	—	—	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	6	20	18	—	—	—	—	19
35 percent or more	179	300	153	302	170	167	124	5	185	189
Not computed	27	20	13	—	—	—	—	10	—	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	197	394	256	685	249	308	138	33	463	160
Less than 20 percent	4	11	5	28	15	—	20	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	33	54	24	47	22	16	5	—	36	7
25 to 29 percent	17	77	45	139	48	41	35	—	108	58
30 to 34 percent	26	89	52	175	60	71	6	5	94	30
35 percent or more	111	159	124	296	104	163	60	28	225	58
Not computed	6	4	6	—	17	—	12	—	—	7
Median	38.4	33.0	34.9	33.7	33.3	38.2	32.5	46.4	34.7	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	180	211	193	466	226	257	164	58	404	364
Less than 20 percent	81	143	76	165	76	100	46	7	192	90
20 to 24 percent	54	32	49	128	73	81	42	15	123	98
25 to 29 percent	27	13	4	56	43	56	40	5	69	27
30 to 34 percent	4	9	35	49	57	13	—	16	9	77
35 percent or more	—	14	24	43	17	7	31	15	—	72
Not computed	14	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	6	—
Median	20.2	17.7	21.8	22.2	25.5	21.8	24.0	30.6	20.3	24.7
\$35,000 or more	81	114	155	364	355	95	105	71	200	188
Less than 20 percent	49	98	136	329	266	74	92	40	172	111
20 to 24 percent	17	16	7	16	71	8	13	10	20	56
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	14	6	—	—	21	—	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	—	12	5	—	—	—	—	8	—
Median	18.0	15.4	13.4	14.1	16.6	13.9	14.3	19.4	13.5	17.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County—Con.						Remainder of Shasta County			
	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 119 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 440	138	128	22	—	8	—	309	40	285
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 166	125	102	7	—	8	—	237	15	191
Less than \$300	54	—	14	—	—	8	—	19	—	9
\$300 to \$399	24	13	5	—	—	—	—	12	10	15
\$400 to \$499	112	14	15	—	—	—	—	27	—	8
\$500 to \$599	144	6	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	16
\$600 to \$799	274	38	61	7	—	—	—	32	—	35
\$800 to \$999	262	23	7	—	—	—	—	34	5	69
\$1,000 to \$1,499	217	31	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	39
\$1,500 to \$1,999	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	787	780	665	725	—	225	—	672	338	848
Not mortgaged	274	13	26	15	—	—	—	72	25	94
Less than \$100	11	—	—	7	—	—	—	24	18	8
\$100 to \$199	181	13	19	4	—	—	—	15	7	48
\$200 to \$299	59	—	7	4	—	—	—	29	—	21
\$300 to \$399	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	11
\$400 to \$499	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$500 or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	180	175	170	156	—	—	—	185	100	186
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	263	18	25	11	—	—	—	47	18	62
Less than 20 percent	70	—	9	7	—	—	—	19	18	24
20 to 24 percent	11	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
30 to 34 percent	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	134	5	16	4	—	—	—	20	—	6
Not computed	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median	35.8	23.5	48.8	10.0	—	—	—	32.8	10.0	22.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	363	26	34	7	—	—	—	86	22	85
Less than 20 percent	113	—	21	—	—	—	—	69	17	44
20 to 24 percent	66	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
30 to 34 percent	52	—	13	—	—	—	—	8	—	14
35 percent or more	45	20	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	21
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.1	40.7	14.0	37.5	—	—	—	12.8	17.0	19.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	325	33	38	—	—	—	—	38	—	77
Less than 20 percent	127	15	31	—	—	—	—	18	—	25
20 to 24 percent	84	8	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	6
25 to 29 percent	54	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	22
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
35 percent or more	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.1	20.9	16.5	—	—	—	—	20.3	—	26.7
\$50,000 or more	489	61	31	4	—	—	—	138	—	61
Less than 20 percent	337	56	31	4	—	8	—	99	—	55
20 to 24 percent	93	5	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	6
25 to 29 percent	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.3	13.2	12.5	10.0	—	10.0	—	12.8	—	15.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	513	67	113	32	—	—	—	66	17	201
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	18	—	6
\$300 to \$399	15	17	9	—	—	—	—	7	6	36
\$400 to \$499	96	13	70	21	—	—	—	12	11	56
\$500 to \$599	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
\$600 to \$749	161	5	14	6	—	—	—	11	—	35
\$750 to \$999	101	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
\$1,000 or more	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	12	—	27
Median (dollars)	610	466	440	413	—	—	—	386	406	486
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	40	—	51	26	—	—	—	17	11	50
Less than 20 percent	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	40	—	38	21	—	—	—	11	11	37
Not computed	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Median	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	88	14	23	—	—	—	—	12	6	109
Less than 20 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more	88	6	23	—	—	—	—	6	—	69
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	14
Median	47.8	10.0	38.6	—	—	—	—	37.5	32.5	42.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	270	21	24	6	—	—	—	25	—	18
Less than 20 percent	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	12
20 to 24 percent	68	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
25 to 29 percent	100	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	40	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	45	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median	27.5	29.0	26.7	37.5	—	—	—	13.7	—	17.9
\$35,000 or more	115	32	15	—	—	—	—	12	—	24
Less than 20 percent	89	19	7	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
20 to 24 percent	18	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.7	14.2	20.3	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shasta County—Con.									
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	53	275	—	6	96	778	455	1 419	1 015	813
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	26	206	—	6	53	521	329	968	707	526
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	34	20	72	3	23
\$300 to \$399	7	—	—	—	—	59	21	150	20	51
\$400 to \$499	—	23	—	—	—	68	42	135	68	46
\$500 to \$599	5	17	—	—	—	19	59	280	79	25
\$600 to \$799	—	35	—	—	20	129	82	211	166	152
\$800 to \$999	10	64	—	6	—	111	65	79	98	142
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4	46	—	—	33	90	40	41	210	50
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	15	—	—	—	11	—	—	45	37
\$2,000 or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Median (dollars)	855	892	—	825	1 086	728	664	539	813	733
Not mortgaged	27	69	—	—	43	257	126	451	308	287
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	68	5	9
\$100 to \$199	—	31	—	—	—	125	78	328	103	66
\$200 to \$299	17	23	—	—	—	72	25	55	139	136
\$300 to \$399	10	9	—	—	—	35	11	—	54	66
\$400 to \$499	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	7	10
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	290	210	—	—	147	192	169	133	227	239
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	9	21	—	—	22	176	119	554	210	169
Less than 20 percent	—	12	—	—	22	63	20	238	52	61
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—	—	—	—	18	59	45	22
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	10	48	8	22
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	52	11	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	101	66	157	94	64
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—
Median	22.5	14.4	—	—	10.0	37.4	38.2	23.3	30.0	25.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8	56	—	6	—	182	130	371	192	165
Less than 20 percent	8	15	—	—	—	95	83	185	102	108
20 to 24 percent	—	18	—	—	—	23	20	52	26	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	18	22	72	22	8
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	—	14	—	29	4	11
35 percent or more	—	16	—	6	—	32	5	33	38	25
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	23.6	—	37.5	—	18.9	15.7	20.0	19.1	15.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17	69	—	—	7	158	85	324	291	176
Less than 20 percent	17	44	—	—	7	114	39	218	151	111
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	—	—	29	17	62	61	23
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	—	—	15	9	24	41	28
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	20	10	38	9
35 percent or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	17.8	—	—	10.0	14.5	21.0	17.5	19.6	16.6
\$50,000 or more	19	129	—	—	67	262	121	170	322	303
Less than 20 percent	19	84	—	—	55	204	99	151	174	219
20 to 24 percent	—	18	—	—	12	40	14	19	85	58
25 to 29 percent	—	21	—	—	—	13	8	—	44	26
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	19	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	17.4	—	—	13.6	13.9	14.0	12.3	18.9	14.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	23	87	9	—	7	290	248	1 053	450	150
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	5	—	—	—	9	10	92	10	—
\$200 to \$299	—	7	6	—	—	18	30	207	64	15
\$300 to \$399	12	9	3	—	7	49	50	221	61	29
\$400 to \$499	11	29	—	—	—	68	84	271	97	43
\$500 to \$599	—	10	—	—	—	58	17	138	53	10
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	41	14	91	63	—
\$750 to \$999	—	19	—	—	—	15	12	14	39	23
\$1,000 or more	—	8	—	—	—	—	17	—	7	17
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	32	14	19	56	13
Median (dollars)	398	490	244	—	388	489	424	398	476	438
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	5	—	—	—	58	67	403	114	14
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	36	61	319	97	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	—	17	4
Median	—	27.5	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6	15	6	—	—	46	74	349	108	38
Less than 20 percent	—	7	6	—	—	—	6	30	10	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	38	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	53	8	21
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	25	6	54	12	10
35 percent or more	—	8	—	—	—	16	39	162	62	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	16	—
Median	32.5	50.0+	17.5	—	—	33.6	42.9	34.4	39.7	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	17	50	—	—	7	121	67	200	121	62
Less than 20 percent	6	24	—	—	—	27	17	65	45	43
20 to 24 percent	11	15	—	—	7	31	18	75	24	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	11	—	—	—	21	11	25	23	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	19	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	17	13
Median	21.1	20.3	—	—	22.5	23.3	24.6	22.3	21.5	17.4
\$35,000 or more	—	17	3	—	—	65	40	101	107	36
Less than 20 percent	—	17	3	—	—	65	32	89	90	19
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—
Median	—	14.7	10.0	—	—	14.7	11.3	11.9	15.7	19.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Shoshto County—Con.									
	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 124	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127	Tract 128.97	Tract 128.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units	744	876	680	1 655	497	358	1 271	1 484	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	580	591	402	1 239	312	166	674	926	—	—
Less than \$300	72	84	39	54	—	34	18	57	—	—
\$300 to \$399	142	91	43	140	20	8	48	126	—	—
\$400 to \$499	81	130	34	149	9	—	46	211	—	—
\$500 to \$599	75	139	73	147	55	8	133	132	—	—
\$600 to \$799	181	108	123	399	64	63	186	248	—	—
\$800 to \$999	29	16	37	201	34	25	93	92	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	23	43	143	103	28	115	50	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	10	6	15	—	30	7	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	12	—	5	3	—	—
Median (dollars)	496	492	616	669	906	727	660	554	—	—
Not mortgaged	164	285	278	416	185	192	597	558	—	—
Less than \$100	17	5	36	62	17	12	60	22	—	—
\$100 to \$199	119	177	135	194	117	92	287	378	—	—
\$200 to \$299	15	81	101	131	35	43	214	128	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	10	—	21	6	26	23	25	—	—
\$400 to \$499	6	12	—	—	10	19	9	—	—	—
\$500 or more	7	—	6	8	—	—	4	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	160	178	164	179	160	194	186	166	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	314	328	217	336	169	163	331	527	—	—
Less than 20 percent	59	95	110	143	86	77	96	194	—	—
20 to 24 percent	47	22	11	14	17	19	28	31	—	—
25 to 29 percent	63	31	16	13	8	9	21	64	—	—
30 to 34 percent	42	49	8	14	—	—	13	69	—	—
35 percent or more	103	131	72	145	52	58	162	158	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	7	6	—	11	11	—	—
Median	29.0	31.6	19.9	27.9	18.9	21.2	36.1	27.6	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	215	257	170	496	85	67	378	274	—	—
Less than 20 percent	79	115	85	293	51	40	187	172	—	—
20 to 24 percent	63	60	25	63	10	—	28	31	—	—
25 to 29 percent	55	43	11	61	5	—	65	41	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	21	14	59	—	11	41	13	—	—
35 percent or more	18	18	35	20	19	16	48	17	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Median	22.3	21.1	20.0	17.8	18.8	16.7	19.7	16.5	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	145	174	169	430	84	49	233	361	—	—
Less than 20 percent	88	137	142	195	54	41	170	290	—	—
20 to 24 percent	48	32	22	138	7	8	7	48	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	—	—	59	—	—	37	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	24	6	—	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	5	14	17	—	9	4	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.0	11.9	12.5	20.7	17.1	10.0	15.2	14.5	—	—
\$50,000 or more	70	117	124	393	159	79	329	322	—	—
Less than 20 percent	70	111	99	300	87	74	266	298	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	25	61	43	5	37	17	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	6	—	24	20	—	10	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.0	10.8	14.7	15.5	19.0	12.6	10.0	11.1	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	937	674	387	781	244	195	578	862	—	—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
\$100 to \$199	130	92	6	30	13	—	61	67	—	—
\$200 to \$299	53	83	51	88	—	14	51	161	—	—
\$300 to \$399	258	88	73	195	109	78	92	229	—	—
\$400 to \$499	313	205	148	207	10	53	116	161	—	—
\$500 to \$599	82	112	47	123	23	17	73	120	—	—
\$600 to \$749	72	62	32	58	5	12	104	39	—	—
\$750 to \$999	11	—	8	44	21	—	11	4	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	7	4	16	7	—	—	—
No cash rent	9	20	22	29	59	5	63	65	—	—
Median (dollars)	404	427	421	425	361	415	453	367	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	350	216	137	227	52	62	180	233	—	—
Less than 20 percent	4	4	—	—	—	—	10	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	37	34	—	8	—	—	7	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent	71	30	12	7	—	—	10	15	—	—
35 percent or more	208	133	118	191	20	62	114	136	—	—
Not computed	16	11	7	21	32	—	39	47	—	—
Median	50.0+	49.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	39.5	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	320	165	95	156	63	74	127	212	—	—
Less than 20 percent	19	14	6	15	—	—	12	26	—	—
20 to 24 percent	44	26	7	29	—	21	6	24	—	—
25 to 29 percent	74	27	—	28	13	—	13	23	—	—
30 to 34 percent	30	—	21	26	—	—	18	32	—	—
35 percent or more	149	90	52	48	46	53	69	101	—	—
Not computed	4	8	9	10	4	—	9	6	—	—
Median	33.5	37.1	38.2	30.2	37.3	41.7	37.4	34.7	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	180	157	87	288	72	37	127	261	—	—
Less than 20 percent	73	54	38	143	54	14	34	132	—	—
20 to 24 percent	20	30	7	54	5	7	36	78	—	—
25 to 29 percent	24	42	36	41	—	—	13	24	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	13	—	23	—	—	15	12	—	—
35 percent or more	13	11	—	14	—	16	17	—	—	—
Not computed	—	7	6	13	13	—	12	15	—	—
Median	21.3	23.5	21.8	19.7	15.8	23.2	23.3	19.4	—	—
\$35,000 or more	87	136	68	110	57	22	144	156	—	—
Less than 20 percent	75	117	60	97	38	17	100	139	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	14	—	13	4	—	21	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed	5	5	—	—	10	5	16	6	—	—
Median	14.4	12.6	14.5	12.4	14.4	12.0	14.4	10.0	—	—

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Shasta County						
		Total	Redding city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 110	Tract 117	Tract 123
Occupied housing units	53 523	53 523	24 848	1 493	2 632	3 955	3 288	2 132	2 675	3 775
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	2 196	2 196	1 337	110	190	335	424	69	77	79
1985 to 1988	6 341	6 341	4 025	293	345	1 043	903	53	166	296
1980 to 1984	6 862	6 862	3 203	235	251	676	690	220	471	451
1970 to 1979	16 850	16 850	6 513	390	876	1 280	736	722	469	1 592
1960 to 1969	9 083	9 083	4 129	250	443	306	281	555	455	612
1950 to 1959	6 385	6 385	2 962	168	284	147	177	309	340	430
1940 to 1949	3 309	3 309	1 696	28	153	150	51	144	421	186
1939 or earlier	2 497	2 497	983	19	90	18	26	60	276	129
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	946	946	559	7	24	151	31	55	26	21
1 bedroom	5 768	5 768	3 064	116	191	646	364	169	382	256
2 bedrooms	18 633	18 633	8 221	593	624	1 688	1 063	539	1 023	1 349
3 bedrooms	23 715	23 715	10 734	626	1 414	1 222	1 588	1 216	1 166	1 964
4 bedrooms	4 035	4 035	2 091	121	338	242	235	138	71	177
5 or more bedrooms	426	426	179	30	41	6	7	15	7	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	53 072	53 072	24 544	1 493	2 627	3 867	3 288	2 125	2 668	3 761
Source of water, public system or private company	41 902	41 902	24 231	1 482	2 592	3 944	3 178	1 969	2 648	2 237
Sewage disposal, public sewer	30 415	30 415	22 221	1 451	2 153	3 828	2 418	1 244	2 577	1 665
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	315	315	81	-	5	10	12	28	11	44
Owner-occupied housing units	211	211	44	-	10	5	21	11	11	36
Renter-occupied housing units	104	104	37	-	5	-	7	7	-	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	19 987	19 987	12 520	766	878	2 090	1 301	1 062	1 360	729
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 927	3 927	279	5	156	52	226	84	52	703
Electricity	14 165	14 165	9 914	632	1 196	1 583	1 189	502	875	500
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	304	304	32	-	-	-	15	-	15	83
All other fuels	15 060	15 060	2 084	84	397	230	557	484	373	1 745
No fuel used	80	80	19	6	5	-	-	-	-	15
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 137	3 137	1 820	71	123	351	103	86	239	221
1	16 378	16 378	8 711	536	645	1 653	1 017	625	856	868
2	21 678	21 678	9 745	562	1 125	1 494	1 517	785	1 030	1 655
3 or more	12 330	12 330	4 572	324	739	457	651	636	550	1 031
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	35 042	35 042	13 604	720	1 850	2 122	2 101	1 580	1 656	2 998
1989 to March 1990	4 981	4 981	2 179	109	263	414	433	203	195	546
1985 to 1988	9 759	9 759	4 132	193	615	765	847	316	479	793
1980 to 1984	5 713	5 713	1 892	133	250	370	339	278	238	464
1970 to 1979	9 286	9 286	3 080	181	421	376	324	511	328	893
1969 or earlier	5 303	5 303	2 321	104	301	197	158	272	416	302
Renter-occupied housing units	18 481	18 481	11 244	773	782	1 833	1 187	552	1 019	777
1989 to March 1990	9 237	9 237	6 174	471	421	1 083	753	270	518	276
1985 to 1988	6 567	6 567	3 780	236	223	605	360	169	334	341
1980 to 1984	1 492	1 492	817	33	81	89	30	78	116	61
1970 to 1979	868	868	368	33	57	56	21	22	37	64
1969 or earlier	317	317	105	-	-	-	23	13	14	35
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	2 060	2 060	722	36	60	79	101	60	147	120
Householder 65 years and over	13 507	13 507	6 127	311	506	1 360	681	480	756	874
Owner-occupied housing units	10 713	10 713	4 412	204	405	1 015	546	425	553	761
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	119	119	54	-	-	10	5	21	-	15
No telephone in unit	308	308	101	14	6	28	-	6	21	22
No vehicle available	1 746	1 746	1 003	44	45	195	37	38	114	132
Complete plumbing facilities	53 208	53 208	24 767	1 493	2 627	3 945	3 276	2 104	2 664	3 731
1.00 or less persons per room	51 147	51 147	23 963	1 425	2 595	3 792	3 193	2 005	2 529	3 564
1.01 or more persons per room	2 061	2 061	804	68	32	153	83	99	135	167
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	315	315	81	-	5	10	12	28	11	44
1.00 or less persons per room	253	253	69	-	-	10	12	23	11	38
1.01 or more persons per room	62	62	12	-	5	-	-	5	-	6
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 892	36 892	40 730	40 961	52 339	41 573	36 478	40 865	27 912	32 780
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 536	22 536	22 997	25 510	25 204	22 607	28 084	25 571	17 041	24 350
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 372	6 372	2 740	168	209	349	305	165	518	396
Owner-occupied housing units	2 399	2 399	589	10	80	57	125	86	195	185
Renter-occupied housing units	3 973	3 973	2 151	158	129	292	180	79	323	211

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shosho County						Remainder of Shosho County		
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 127
Occupied housing units -----	1 493	1 400	1 594	2 174	3 854	1 642	2 603	3 767	2 913
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	110	35	—	160	324	58	70	79	74
1985 to 1988 -----	293	33	25	311	1 043	21	162	296	93
1980 to 1984 -----	235	69	74	215	676	77	465	451	435
1970 to 1979 -----	390	188	156	698	1 247	511	446	1 592	1 007
1960 to 1969 -----	250	266	226	326	288	533	439	612	421
1950 to 1959 -----	168	322	403	252	119	273	335	430	381
1940 to 1949 -----	28	283	416	122	150	123	410	178	251
1939 or earlier -----	19	204	294	90	7	46	276	129	251
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	7	27	63	12	151	55	26	21	10
1 bedroom -----	116	192	381	158	617	123	363	256	288
2 bedrooms -----	593	412	616	499	1 636	424	993	1 349	1 072
3 bedrooms -----	626	627	388	1 174	1 209	949	1 143	1 956	1 293
4 bedrooms -----	121	127	115	290	235	91	71	177	220
5 or more bedrooms -----	30	15	31	41	6	—	7	8	30
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 493	1 394	1 576	2 174	3 766	1 635	2 596	3 753	2 913
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 482	1 381	1 594	2 168	3 848	1 596	2 581	2 237	2 007
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 451	1 075	1 594	2 134	3 778	1 215	2 516	1 665	1 447
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	10	28	6	44	16
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	10	21	6	36	16
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	766	586	506	865	2 040	1 014	1 329	729	1 114
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	5	18	—	42	34	11	41	703	136
Electricity -----	632	605	971	1 129	1 583	381	849	500	53
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	5	—	—	—	15	83	37
All other fuels -----	84	191	112	138	197	236	369	1 737	1 573
No fuel used -----	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	71	125	225	112	340	73	218	221	128
1 -----	536	437	680	582	1 599	510	837	868	831
2 -----	562	485	496	895	1 473	640	1 019	1 655	1 223
3 or more -----	324	353	193	585	442	419	529	1 023	731
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	720	840	611	1 463	2 038	1 173	1 616	2 990	2 062
1989 to March 1990 -----	109	107	70	220	402	164	182	546	223
1985 to 1988 -----	193	215	55	526	765	209	468	793	562
1980 to 1984 -----	133	100	42	187	341	154	238	464	380
1970 to 1979 -----	181	189	168	282	358	404	316	893	595
1969 or earlier -----	104	229	276	248	172	242	412	294	302
Renter-occupied housing units -----	773	560	983	711	1 816	469	987	777	851
1989 to March 1990 -----	471	289	492	388	1 072	239	495	276	391
1985 to 1988 -----	236	183	337	209	599	145	325	341	309
1980 to 1984 -----	33	37	90	75	89	58	116	61	66
1970 to 1979 -----	33	21	47	39	56	14	37	64	72
1969 or earlier -----	—	30	17	—	—	13	14	35	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	36	45	124	42	72	60	130	120	214
Householder 65 years and over -----	311	258	408	405	1 306	407	746	874	701
Owner-occupied housing units -----	204	204	254	315	967	352	543	761	562
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	10	21	—	15	16
No telephone in unit -----	14	—	8	—	21	6	21	22	35
No vehicle available -----	44	58	107	45	184	38	114	132	71
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 493	1 400	1 594	2 174	3 844	1 614	2 597	3 723	2 897
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 425	1 363	1 535	2 153	3 691	1 548	2 467	3 556	2 773
1.01 or more persons per room -----	68	37	59	21	153	66	130	167	124
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	10	28	6	44	16
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	10	23	6	38	16
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	40 961	38 602	46 925	51 960	42 547	33 946	28 050	32 728	35 579
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 510	18 213	17 836	25 508	22 774	24 394	17 268	24 350	23 420
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	168	206	287	191	332	150	486	396	308
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10	44	29	68	51	78	186	185	180
Renter-occupied housing units -----	158	162	258	123	281	72	300	211	128

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Shasta County						
		Total	Redding city	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 110	Tract 117	Tract 123
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 706	23 706	11 010	632	1 698	1 236	1 366	1 182	1 359	1 621
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	16 431	16 431	8 038	489	1 225	897	1 059	953	907	1 230
Less than \$300	973	973	445	9	55	47	41	46	72	62
\$300 to \$399	1 351	1 351	401	43	58	43	22	22	150	140
\$400 to \$499	1 857	1 857	833	37	56	66	57	106	129	138
\$500 to \$599	2 067	2 067	849	88	166	40	64	145	224	147
\$600 to \$799	4 487	4 487	2 311	141	221	245	351	285	218	393
\$800 to \$999	3 005	3 005	1 816	118	287	277	295	210	73	201
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 234	2 234	1 160	40	290	145	219	118	41	143
\$1,500 to \$1,999	372	372	182	13	70	28	6	15	—	6
\$2,000 or more	85	85	41	—	22	6	4	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	685	685	732	710	840	805	797	716	541	671
Not mortgaged	7 275	7 275	2 975	143	473	339	307	229	452	391
Less than \$100	553	553	185	—	60	35	8	—	66	62
\$100 to \$199	4 119	4 119	1 849	96	241	168	178	127	327	169
\$200 to \$299	1 975	1 975	746	31	137	109	69	82	59	131
\$300 to \$399	414	414	103	8	12	27	32	9	—	21
\$400 to \$499	131	131	48	8	13	—	20	6	—	—
\$500 or more	83	83	41	—	10	—	—	5	—	8
Median (dollars)	175	175	172	182	179	181	186	191	134	180
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	5 964	5 964	2 279	129	331	179	172	235	535	330
Less than 20 percent	2 210	2 210	844	51	109	89	79	55	236	143
20 to 24 percent	492	492	149	—	30	6	12	9	54	14
25 to 29 percent	461	461	143	4	27	9	26	33	48	7
30 to 34 percent	388	388	125	4	36	10	—	5	52	14
35 percent or more	2 322	2 322	981	65	129	65	42	127	145	145
Not computed	91	91	37	5	—	—	13	6	—	7
Median	27.5	27.5	29.5	36.2	29.9	20.4	20.2	41.3	22.9	28.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 671	5 671	2 598	153	336	305	406	261	334	485
Less than 20 percent	2 867	2 867	1 180	50	178	151	149	104	176	293
20 to 24 percent	708	708	295	12	48	35	49	31	46	58
25 to 29 percent	754	754	358	10	19	37	43	41	52	61
30 to 34 percent	571	571	340	27	22	45	79	31	20	53
35 percent or more	762	762	425	54	69	37	86	54	40	20
Not computed	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.7	19.7	22.0	30.8	18.5	20.2	25.6	24.3	19.4	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 547	5 547	2 740	172	330	357	379	330	324	405
Less than 20 percent	3 121	3 121	1 314	83	135	156	126	167	218	170
20 to 24 percent	1 147	1 147	637	59	64	74	96	68	62	138
25 to 29 percent	775	775	502	30	55	78	92	51	24	59
30 to 34 percent	333	333	185	—	48	42	58	39	10	24
35 percent or more	171	171	102	—	28	7	7	5	10	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.4	18.4	20.4	20.3	22.3	21.5	23.3	19.9	17.5	21.2
\$50,000 or more	6 524	6 524	3 393	178	701	395	409	356	166	401
Less than 20 percent	5 147	5 147	2 731	166	514	295	303	278	147	308
20 to 24 percent	918	918	444	12	139	59	64	52	19	61
25 to 29 percent	342	342	164	—	38	32	36	20	—	24
30 to 34 percent	65	65	17	—	5	—	6	6	—	8
35 percent or more	43	43	28	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	9	9	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	14.2	11.0	14.1	14.7	16.4	15.7	12.1	15.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 997	17 997	11 198	773	777	1 833	1 187	552	1 019	731
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	79	79	46	10	—	14	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	885	885	397	11	47	117	60	29	72	30
\$200 to \$299	1 578	1 578	768	22	45	75	58	64	193	80
\$300 to \$399	4 336	4 336	2 798	92	248	490	180	101	214	183
\$400 to \$499	5 199	5 199	3 429	373	154	569	311	125	279	195
\$500 to \$599	2 297	2 297	1 431	98	69	255	243	69	131	116
\$600 to \$749	1 833	1 833	1 224	82	79	145	182	96	97	51
\$750 to \$999	1 013	1 013	772	57	78	115	125	55	14	44
\$1,000 or more	256	256	180	17	16	43	7	8	—	7
No cash rent	521	521	153	11	41	10	21	5	19	25
Median (dollars)	433	433	441	471	413	430	493	460	405	423
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 690	4 690	2 659	169	194	411	258	104	393	217
Less than 20 percent	86	86	61	8	12	35	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	137	137	75	3	11	34	9	—	20	—
25 to 29 percent	264	264	134	—	13	26	34	5	38	8
30 to 34 percent	315	315	149	—	6	20	18	—	24	7
35 percent or more	3 601	3 601	2 140	155	146	296	190	99	311	181
Not computed	287	287	100	3	6	—	7	—	—	21
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 252	5 252	3 360	234	212	651	345	134	332	146
Less than 20 percent	248	248	107	—	5	28	15	20	23	15
20 to 24 percent	474	474	276	—	24	40	22	5	28	29
25 to 29 percent	921	921	621	37	30	125	74	35	53	28
30 to 34 percent	897	897	664	48	31	181	60	6	54	26
35 percent or more	2 570	2 570	1 652	149	110	277	160	68	162	42
Not computed	142	142	40	—	12	—	14	—	12	6
Median	35.1	35.1	34.9	37.3	36.5	33.7	34.5	36.3	35.2	29.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 808	4 808	3 021	176	209	414	244	199	200	269
Less than 20 percent	1 825	1 825	1 064	35	89	155	48	55	65	135
20 to 24 percent	1 244	1 244	803	67	55	128	79	57	69	50
25 to 29 percent	704	704	492	38	4	48	43	40	16	41
30 to 34 percent	481	481	322	18	26	35	57	11	25	23
35 percent or more	403	403	294	14	24	43	17	31	25	7
Not computed	151	151	46	4	11	5	—	5	—	13
Median	22.0	22.0	22.6	23.8	20.9	21.9	24.7	23.7	22.5	19.6
\$35,000 or more	3 247	3 247	2 158	194	162	357	340	115	94	99
Less than 20 percent	2 678	2 678	1 762	160	143	329	260	109	82	86
20 to 24 percent	356	356	263	13	7	16	62	6	5	13
25 to 29 percent	98	98	80	10	—	7	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	25	25	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more	20	20	20	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	70	70	21	4	12	5	—	—	7	—
Median	14.3	14.3	14.9	13.6	13.0	14.0	16.0	14.0	11.8	12.9

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding city, Shasta County						Remainder of Shasta County		
	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 123 (pt.)	Tract 127
Specified owner-occupied housing units	632	773	569	1 402	1 203	913	1 337	1 613	1 429
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	489	524	307	1 001	882	753	900	1 222	883
Less than \$300	9	24	30	43	47	46	72	54	57
\$300 to \$399	43	53	24	46	33	22	150	140	120
\$400 to \$499	37	64	54	29	66	83	129	138	188
\$500 to \$599	88	57	9	120	40	128	224	147	125
\$600 to \$799	141	139	129	189	245	250	211	393	248
\$800 to \$999	118	116	29	259	272	146	73	201	92
\$1,000 to \$1,499	40	71	20	240	145	78	41	143	43
\$1,500 to \$1,999	13	—	12	53	28	—	—	6	7
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	3
Median (dollars)	710	679	672	857	807	695	540	672	561
Not mortgaged	143	249	262	401	321	160	437	391	546
Less than \$100	—	47	26	36	17	—	59	62	22
\$100 to \$199	96	166	176	226	168	96	323	169	366
\$200 to \$299	31	22	44	108	109	59	55	131	128
\$300 to \$399	8	14	6	8	27	—	—	21	25
\$400 to \$499	8	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	10	10	—	5	—	8	5
Median (dollars)	182	149	146	179	186	183	134	180	165
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	129	197	191	284	161	214	524	330	511
Less than 20 percent	51	73	103	90	71	43	229	143	194
20 to 24 percent	—	17	13	30	6	9	54	14	31
25 to 29 percent	4	11	12	27	9	24	48	7	64
30 to 34 percent	4	9	9	28	10	5	52	14	61
35 percent or more	65	86	54	109	65	127	141	145	150
Not computed	5	5	—	—	—	6	—	7	11
Median	36.2	27.7	19.0	29.1	26.9	43.5	23.1	28.2	27.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	153	145	115	257	290	250	327	485	254
Less than 20 percent	50	90	50	116	141	89	176	293	166
20 to 24 percent	12	—	7	43	35	13	46	58	24
25 to 29 percent	10	28	33	15	37	41	52	61	34
30 to 34 percent	27	5	16	14	45	24	20	53	13
35 percent or more	54	22	9	69	32	38	33	20	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.8	14.5	25.1	21.5	20.6	25.1	19.1	17.5	15.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	172	236	66	298	357	261	324	405	349
Less than 20 percent	83	133	52	117	156	123	218	170	278
20 to 24 percent	59	65	14	55	74	63	62	138	48
25 to 29 percent	30	38	—	50	78	42	24	59	19
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	48	42	33	10	24	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	28	7	—	10	14	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.3	17.6	10.0	22.9	21.5	20.6	17.5	21.2	14.8
\$50,000 or more	178	195	197	563	395	233	162	393	315
Less than 20 percent	166	160	185	415	295	194	143	300	291
20 to 24 percent	12	14	6	105	59	34	19	61	17
25 to 29 percent	—	21	6	33	32	5	—	24	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median	11.0	14.1	10.0	14.4	14.7	15.0	12.3	15.5	10.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	773	555	977	711	1 816	469	987	731	777
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	10	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	16
\$100 to \$199	11	13	37	41	117	24	67	30	67
\$200 to \$299	22	69	137	27	75	57	193	80	133
\$300 to \$399	92	169	404	241	484	96	214	183	213
\$400 to \$499	373	136	220	142	558	96	258	195	155
\$500 to \$599	98	44	70	69	255	59	131	116	120
\$600 to \$749	82	84	89	68	145	96	91	51	30
\$750 to \$999	57	13	10	78	115	36	14	44	4
\$1,000 or more	17	—	—	16	43	—	—	7	—
No cash rent	11	27	10	29	10	5	19	25	39
Median (dollars)	471	408	377	417	431	446	403	423	370
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	169	198	295	177	400	99	367	217	195
Less than 20 percent	8	—	—	6	35	—	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent	3	—	6	11	34	—	20	—	15
25 to 29 percent	—	7	30	13	26	—	33	8	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	8	6	20	—	24	7	15
35 percent or more	155	164	234	135	285	99	290	181	114
Not computed	3	27	17	6	—	—	—	21	31
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	38.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	234	143	363	200	645	119	332	146	195
Less than 20 percent	—	—	11	5	28	13	23	15	26
20 to 24 percent	—	33	48	24	40	5	28	29	24
25 to 29 percent	37	10	77	30	125	35	53	28	23
30 to 34 percent	48	16	82	31	175	6	54	26	24
35 percent or more	149	78	141	104	277	60	162	42	92
Not computed	—	6	4	6	—	—	12	6	—
Median	37.3	40.8	32.7	36.3	33.7	35.6	35.2	29.6	34.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	176	159	205	184	414	153	194	269	251
Less than 20 percent	35	81	137	76	155	35	65	135	172
20 to 24 percent	67	37	32	49	128	42	69	50	38
25 to 29 percent	38	27	13	4	48	40	16	41	24
30 to 34 percent	18	—	9	26	35	—	25	23	12
35 percent or more	14	—	14	24	43	31	19	7	—
Not computed	4	14	—	5	5	5	—	13	5
Median	23.8	18.9	17.9	21.4	21.9	24.6	22.3	19.6	19.4
\$35,000 or more	194	55	114	150	357	98	94	99	136
Less than 20 percent	160	43	98	131	329	92	82	86	119
20 to 24 percent	13	12	16	7	16	6	5	13	11
25 to 29 percent	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	—	—	12	5	—	7	—	6
Median	13.6	17.4	15.4	13.4	14.0	13.8	11.8	12.9	10.1

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County	
		Total	Redding city
Occupied housing units	269	269	177
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	6	6	—
1985 to 1988	25	25	20
1980 to 1984	79	79	35
1970 to 1979	71	71	51
1960 to 1969	56	56	49
1950 to 1959	23	23	13
1940 to 1949	9	9	9
1939 or earlier	—	—	—
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	49	49	43
2 bedrooms	56	56	43
3 bedrooms	118	118	62
4 bedrooms	37	37	20
5 or more bedrooms	9	9	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	269	269	177
Source of water, public system or private company	246	246	171
Sewage disposal, public sewer	191	191	177
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	6	6	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	102	102	77
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3	3	—
Electricity	112	112	78
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	52	52	22
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	33	33	20
1	116	116	81
2	37	37	30
3 or more	83	83	46
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	154	154	75
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	15	15	—
1980 to 1984	41	41	—
1970 to 1979	56	56	50
1969 or earlier	42	42	25
Renter-occupied housing units	115	115	102
1989 to March 1990	72	72	59
1985 to 1988	36	36	36
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	7	7	7
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	36	36	18
Householder 65 years and over	105	105	57
Owner-occupied housing units	74	74	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	7	7	7
Complete plumbing facilities	263	263	177
1.00 or less persons per room	240	240	154
1.01 or more persons per room	23	23	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room	6	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 087	35 087	34 636
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 244	9 244	9 951
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	66	66	53
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	66	66	53

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County	
		Total	Redding city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	117	117	75
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	53	53	43
Less than \$300	6	6	6
\$300 to \$399	18	18	18
\$400 to \$499	3	3	—
\$500 to \$599	15	15	8
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	5	5	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	6	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	492	492	386
Not mortgaged	64	64	32
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	44	44	12
\$200 to \$299	20	20	20
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	186	186	214
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	9	9	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.5	27.5	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	52	52	38
Less than 20 percent	37	37	30
20 to 24 percent	15	15	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.4	10.4	10.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	51	51	23
Less than 20 percent	45	45	17
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	6
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	5	5	5
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	115	115	102
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	24	24	24
\$200 to \$299	10	10	10
\$300 to \$399	35	35	35
\$400 to \$499	17	17	17
\$500 to \$599	17	17	10
\$600 to \$749	6	6	6
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	6	6	—
Median (dollars)	337	337	330
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	75	75	62
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	15	15
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	47	47	40
Not computed	13	13	7
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	33	33	33
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14
30 to 34 percent	13	13	13
35 percent or more	6	6	6
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	31.0	31.0	31.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7	7	7
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	12.5
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County	Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 117	Tract 117 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 354	1 354	493	146	141
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	36	36	30	—	—
1985 to 1988	92	92	61	—	—
1980 to 1984	149	149	19	37	37
1970 to 1979	418	418	145	45	40
1960 to 1969	180	180	38	11	11
1950 to 1959	253	253	67	26	26
1940 to 1949	144	144	74	27	27
1939 or earlier	82	82	59	—	—
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	55	55	20	11	11
1 bedroom	217	217	64	34	34
2 bedrooms	545	545	218	53	53
3 bedrooms	452	452	161	42	37
4 bedrooms	72	72	30	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	13	13	—	6	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	1 322	1 322	493	135	130
Source of water, public system or private company	1 053	1 053	468	146	141
Sewage disposal, public sewer	780	780	434	135	130
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	46	46	6	11	11
Owner-occupied housing units	5	5	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	41	41	6	11	11
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	554	554	234	107	102
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	83	83	—	11	11
Electricity	315	315	197	28	28
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5	5	—	—	—
All other fuels	397	397	62	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	162	162	61	38	38
1	432	432	163	37	37
2	491	491	183	26	26
3 or more	269	269	86	45	40
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	653	653	147	87	82
1989 to March 1990	87	87	26	—	—
1985 to 1988	168	168	38	32	32
1980 to 1984	119	119	5	17	17
1970 to 1979	158	158	44	14	9
1969 or earlier	121	121	34	24	24
Renter-occupied housing units	701	701	346	59	59
1989 to March 1990	365	365	186	49	49
1985 to 1988	224	224	131	10	10
1980 to 1984	76	76	23	—	—
1970 to 1979	20	20	6	—	—
1969 or earlier	16	16	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	147	147	36	18	18
Householder 65 years and over	231	231	84	18	18
Owner-occupied housing units	171	171	40	14	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	5	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	13	13	—	—	—
No vehicle available	59	59	30	13	13
Complete plumbing facilities	1 308	1 308	487	135	130
1.00 or less persons per room	1 209	1 209	461	114	109
1.01 or more persons per room	99	99	26	21	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	46	46	6	11	11
1.00 or less persons per room	38	38	6	11	11
1.01 or more persons per room	8	8	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 192	30 192	41 578	22 687	22 546
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 332	22 332	21 701	12 521	12 521
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	268	268	106	34	34
Owner-occupied housing units	79	79	10	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units	189	189	96	28	28

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County	Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 117	Tract 117 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	408	408	114	82	82
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	278	278	79	68	68
Less than \$300	8	8	5	—	—
\$300 to \$399	7	7	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	54	54	30	6	6
\$500 to \$599	69	69	—	56	56
\$600 to \$799	60	60	16	—	—
\$800 to \$999	39	39	18	6	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	35	35	4	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	6	6	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	604	604	764	536	536
Not mortgaged	130	130	35	14	14
Less than \$100	22	22	—	9	9
\$100 to \$199	64	64	23	5	5
\$200 to \$299	44	44	12	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	175	175	169	100	100
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	114	114	29	30	30
Less than 20 percent	37	37	14	9	9
20 to 24 percent	10	10	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	17	17	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	50	50	10	16	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.9	27.9	20.5	35.5	35.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	157	157	30	44	44
Less than 20 percent	71	71	30	9	9
20 to 24 percent	12	12	—	6	6
25 to 29 percent	30	30	—	20	20
30 to 34 percent	15	15	—	9	9
35 percent or more	29	29	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.1	23.1	17.0	26.7	26.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	64	64	22	—	—
Less than 20 percent	16	16	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	28	28	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent	4	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	10	10	6	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.9	22.9	30.8	—	—
\$50,000 or more	73	73	33	8	8
Less than 20 percent	55	55	21	8	8
20 to 24 percent	12	12	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.9	17.7	12.5	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	690	690	346	59	59
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	10	10	6	—	—
\$100 to \$199	45	45	11	18	18
\$200 to \$299	66	66	21	14	14
\$300 to \$399	150	150	89	7	7
\$400 to \$499	184	184	96	13	13
\$500 to \$599	76	76	52	7	7
\$600 to \$749	66	66	36	—	—
\$750 to \$999	17	17	17	—	—
\$1,000 or more	7	7	—	—	—
No cash rent	69	69	18	—	—
Median (dollars)	418	418	424	284	284
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	260	260	138	36	36
Less than 20 percent	4	4	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	18	18	11	7	7
25 to 29 percent	13	13	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more	192	192	118	29	29
Not computed	30	30	3	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	130	130	70	10	10
Less than 20 percent	7	7	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent	18	18	8	10	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	27	27	27	—	—
35 percent or more	78	78	31	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	37.6	37.6	34.3	22.5	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	151	151	72	6	6
Less than 20 percent	59	59	31	—	—
20 to 24 percent	48	48	24	6	6
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	24	24	17	—	—
Not computed	13	13	—	—	—
Median	21.0	21.0	21.0	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more	149	149	66	7	7
Less than 20 percent	104	104	39	7	7
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	—	—	—
Not computed	26	26	15	—	—
Median	12.8	12.8	13.7	12.5	12.5

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Redding city, Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Troct 104
Occupied housing units -----	531	531	429	77
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	31	31	31	—
1980 to 1984 -----	60	60	31	—
1970 to 1979 -----	177	177	151	10
1960 to 1969 -----	79	79	63	—
1950 to 1959 -----	85	85	79	26
1940 to 1949 -----	40	40	27	13
1939 or earlier -----	59	59	47	28
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom -----	5	5	5	—
1 bedroom -----	141	141	127	37
2 bedrooms -----	216	216	175	20
3 bedrooms -----	114	114	81	20
4 bedrooms -----	41	41	27	—
5 or more bedrooms -----	14	14	14	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	500	500	405	77
Source of water, public system or private company -----	491	491	420	77
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	441	441	420	77
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	20	20	20	6
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	20	20	20	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas -----	98	98	92	14
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	12	12	—	—
Electricity -----	375	375	321	63
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	46	46	16	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None -----	37	37	37	17
1 -----	265	265	249	44
2 -----	177	177	117	16
3 or more -----	52	52	26	—
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	150	150	87	—
1989 to March 1990 -----	27	27	15	—
1985 to 1988 -----	50	50	36	—
1980 to 1984 -----	43	43	24	—
1970 to 1979 -----	30	30	12	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	381	381	342	77
1989 to March 1990 -----	193	193	188	42
1985 to 1988 -----	166	166	154	35
1980 to 1984 -----	11	11	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	11	11	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit -----	32	32	18	7
Householder 65 years and over -----	37	37	22	12
Owner-occupied housing units -----	11	11	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	7	7	7	7
No vehicle available -----	11	11	11	7
Complete plumbing facilities -----	511	511	409	71
1.00 or less persons per room -----	257	257	173	19
1.01 or more persons per room -----	254	254	236	52
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	20	20	20	6
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	20	20	20	6
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	63 433	63 433	71 114	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 871	20 871	19 854	20 467
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	173	173	155	34
Owner-occupied housing units -----	19	19	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	154	154	149	34

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Redding city, Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 104
Specified owner-occupied housing units	114	114	82	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	114	114	82	-
Less than \$300	7	7	-	-
\$300 to \$399	12	12	12	-
\$400 to \$499	8	8	8	-
\$500 to \$599	8	8	-	-
\$600 to \$799	35	35	21	-
\$800 to \$999	12	12	12	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3	3	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	17	17	17	-
\$2,000 or more	12	12	12	-
Median (dollars)	736	736	800	-
Not mortgaged	-	-	-	-
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	-	-	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	28	28	20	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	22	22	14	-
Not computed	6	6	6	-
Median	38.9	38.9	37.5	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	36	36	26	-
Less than 20 percent	7	7	-	-
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	-
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	17	17	14	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	29.2	29.2	41.7	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17	17	11	-
Less than 20 percent	12	12	6	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	17.1	17.1	14.6	-
\$50,000 or more	33	33	25	-
Less than 20 percent	24	24	16	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	13.4	13.4	13.9	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	381	381	342	77
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	14	14	5	5
\$200 to \$299	56	56	56	6
\$300 to \$399	125	125	120	31
\$400 to \$499	79	79	65	9
\$500 to \$599	37	37	30	13
\$600 to \$749	28	28	28	5
\$750 to \$999	24	24	24	-
\$1,000 or more	8	8	8	8
No cash rent	10	10	6	-
Median (dollars)	391	391	388	382
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	53	53	51	5
Less than 20 percent	2	2	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	51	51	51	5
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	47.2	47.2	47.5	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	172	172	156	41
Less than 20 percent	23	23	16	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	28	28	28	7
30 to 34 percent	32	32	27	10
35 percent or more	79	79	79	24
Not computed	10	10	6	-
Median	34.7	34.7	36.0	36.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	104	104	90	17
Less than 20 percent	31	31	26	-
20 to 24 percent	30	30	21	13
25 to 29 percent	16	16	16	-
30 to 34 percent	27	27	27	4
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	23.5	23.5	24.5	23.3
\$35,000 or more	52	52	45	14
Less than 20 percent	44	44	37	6
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	16.4	16.4	17.1	25.6

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County	Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 123	Tract 123 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 595	1 595	833	169	169
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	56	56	39	7	7
1985 to 1988	176	176	132	8	8
1980 to 1984	218	218	98	35	35
1970 to 1979	609	609	281	94	94
1960 to 1969	251	251	152	—	—
1950 to 1959	147	147	59	13	13
1940 to 1949	72	72	43	7	7
1939 or earlier	66	66	29	5	5
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	54	54	17	—	—
1 bedroom	184	184	80	14	14
2 bedrooms	503	503	335	6	6
3 bedrooms	699	699	296	143	143
4 bedrooms	140	140	95	6	6
5 or more bedrooms	15	15	10	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	1 595	1 595	833	169	169
Source of water, public system or private company	1 299	1 299	819	119	119
Sewage disposal, public sewer	971	971	761	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21	21	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	11	11	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	10	10	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	486	486	373	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	163	163	14	46	46
Electricity	539	539	370	13	13
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	402	402	71	110	110
No fuel used	5	5	5	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	98	98	45	6	6
1	497	497	333	15	15
2	580	580	267	94	94
3 or more	420	420	188	54	54
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	930	930	367	154	154
1989 to March 1990	200	200	113	29	29
1985 to 1988	270	270	95	37	37
1980 to 1984	141	141	61	25	25
1970 to 1979	278	278	81	57	57
1969 or earlier	41	41	17	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units	665	665	466	15	15
1989 to March 1990	325	325	243	—	—
1985 to 1988	231	231	153	7	7
1980 to 1984	64	64	46	—	—
1970 to 1979	27	27	13	8	8
1969 or earlier	18	18	11	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	117	117	24	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	260	260	134	26	26
Owner-occupied housing units	197	197	85	26	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	6	6	—	—
No vehicle available	28	28	13	6	6
Complete plumbing facilities	1 574	1 574	833	169	169
1.00 or less persons per room	1 424	1 424	778	158	158
1.01 or more persons per room	150	150	55	11	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21	21	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	11	11	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	10	10	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 688	37 688	50 870	30 433	30 433
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 385	22 385	20 902	19 532	19 532
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	307	307	144	14	14
Owner-occupied housing units	86	86	5	14	14
Renter-occupied housing units	221	221	139	—	—

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County	Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 123	Tract 123 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	626	626	282	123	123
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	514	514	238	115	115
Less than \$300	30	30	11	—	—
\$300 to \$399	47	47	21	11	11
\$400 to \$499	105	105	38	37	37
\$500 to \$599	105	105	40	47	47
\$600 to \$799	145	145	78	14	14
\$800 to \$999	58	58	35	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	24	24	15	6	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	778	778	816	752	752
Median (dollars)	112	112	44	8	8
Not mortgaged	11	11	—	—	—
Less than \$100	59	59	39	—	—
\$100 to \$199	23	23	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	14	14	—	8	8
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	5	5	5	—	—
\$500 or more	147	147	135	375	375
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	127	127	28	28	28
Less than 20 percent	23	23	12	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	23	23	11	6	6
30 to 34 percent	14	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more	61	61	5	22	22
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	34.1	34.1	25.9	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	189	189	74	59	59
Less than 20 percent	33	33	19	—	—
20 to 24 percent	38	38	9	13	13
25 to 29 percent	52	52	30	15	15
30 to 34 percent	46	46	9	31	31
35 percent or more	20	20	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.3	27.3	26.5	30.2	30.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	151	151	67	20	20
Less than 20 percent	49	49	17	—	—
20 to 24 percent	27	27	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	38	38	13	8	8
30 to 34 percent	24	24	24	—	—
35 percent or more	13	13	7	6	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.9	24.9	29.0	27.5	27.5
\$50,000 or more	159	159	113	16	16
Less than 20 percent	124	124	97	16	16
20 to 24 percent	25	25	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10	10	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.4	16.4	16.3	15.0	15.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	656	656	466	15	15
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	11	11	5	—	—
\$200 to \$299	41	41	24	—	—
\$300 to \$399	144	144	103	—	—
\$400 to \$499	286	286	212	8	8
\$500 to \$599	51	51	41	—	—
\$600 to \$749	48	48	38	—	—
\$750 to \$999	44	44	28	7	7
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	31	31	15	—	—
Median (dollars)	440	440	445	448	448
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	208	208	145	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	11	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	184	184	140	—	—
Not computed	13	13	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	167	167	110	8	8
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	34	34	26	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	28	28	12	8	8
35 percent or more	80	80	57	—	—
Not computed	15	15	15	—	—
Median	35.5	35.5	36.6	32.5	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	176	176	141	7	7
Less than 20 percent	55	55	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	50	50	37	—	—
25 to 29 percent	33	33	28	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14	—	—
35 percent or more	14	14	7	7	7
Not computed	10	10	—	—	—
Median	22.8	22.8	22.1	45.0	45.0
\$35,000 or more	105	105	70	—	—
Less than 20 percent	84	84	49	—	—
20 to 24 percent	21	21	21	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.8	13.8	15.3	—	—

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County	Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 123	Tract 123 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	52 286	52 286	24 202	3 634	3 626
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	2 140	2 140	1 298	72	72
1985 to 1988	6 198	6 198	3 919	288	288
1980 to 1984	6 675	6 675	3 114	427	427
1970 to 1979	16 342	16 342	6 281	1 504	1 504
1960 to 1969	8 903	8 903	4 031	612	612
1950 to 1959	6 300	6 300	2 920	423	423
1940 to 1949	3 264	3 264	1 673	179	171
1939 or earlier	2 464	2 464	966	129	129
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	897	897	547	21	21
1 bedroom	5 624	5 624	2 984	248	248
2 bedrooms	18 271	18 271	7 990	1 343	1 343
3 bedrooms	23 165	23 165	10 507	1 843	1 835
4 bedrooms	3 918	3 918	2 005	171	171
5 or more bedrooms	411	411	169	8	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	51 835	51 835	23 898	3 620	3 612
Source of water, public system or private company	40 886	40 886	23 599	2 135	2 135
Sewage disposal, public sewer	29 650	29 650	21 629	165	165
Locking complete plumbing facilities	294	294	81	44	44
Owner-occupied housing units	200	200	44	36	36
Renter-occupied housing units	94	94	37	8	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	19 582	19 582	12 208	729	729
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 800	3 800	265	657	657
Electricity	13 752	13 752	9 647	487	487
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	304	304	32	83	83
All other fuels	14 768	14 768	2 031	1 663	1 655
No fuel used	80	80	19	15	15
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	3 083	3 083	1 797	221	221
1	15 968	15 968	8 436	853	853
2	21 216	21 216	9 535	1 566	1 566
3 or more	12 019	12 019	4 434	994	986
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	34 264	34 264	13 292	2 872	2 864
1989 to March 1990	4 802	4 802	2 075	523	523
1985 to 1988	9 520	9 520	4 050	756	756
1980 to 1984	5 621	5 621	1 853	450	450
1970 to 1979	9 043	9 043	3 010	841	841
1969 or earlier	5 278	5 278	2 304	302	294
Renter-occupied housing units	18 022	18 022	10 910	762	762
1989 to March 1990	9 058	9 058	6 015	276	276
1985 to 1988	6 390	6 390	3 675	334	334
1980 to 1984	1 428	1 428	771	61	61
1970 to 1979	847	847	355	56	56
1969 or earlier	299	299	94	35	35
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	1 988	1 988	703	120	120
Householder 65 years and over	13 298	13 298	6 026	860	860
Owner-occupied housing units	10 545	10 545	4 344	747	747
Locking complete plumbing facilities	119	119	54	15	15
No telephone in unit	302	302	95	22	22
No vehicle available	1 732	1 732	998	132	132
Complete plumbing facilities	51 992	51 992	24 121	3 590	3 582
1.00 or less persons per room	50 031	50 031	23 367	3 423	3 415
1.01 or more persons per room	1 961	1 961	754	167	167
Locking complete plumbing facilities	294	294	81	44	44
1.00 or less persons per room	242	242	69	38	38
1.01 or more persons per room	52	52	12	6	6
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 851	36 851	40 480	32 829	32 775
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 516	22 516	23 055	24 445	24 445
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 184	6 184	2 638	388	388
Owner-occupied housing units	2 337	2 337	584	177	177
Renter-occupied housing units	3 847	3 847	2 054	211	211

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Redding, CA MSA	Shasta County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Shasta County	Remainder of Shasta County
		Total	Redding city	Tract 123	Tract 123 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 180	23 180	10 775	1 509	1 501
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	16 007	16 007	7 841	1 126	1 118
Less than \$300	973	973	445	62	54
\$300 to \$399	1 332	1 332	395	140	140
\$400 to \$499	1 842	1 842	818	138	138
\$500 to \$599	1 979	1 979	822	110	110
\$600 to \$799	4 390	4 390	2 271	346	346
\$800 to \$999	2 875	2 875	1 753	187	187
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 180	2 180	1 129	143	143
\$1,500 to \$1,999	351	351	167	—	—
\$2,000 or more	85	85	41	—	—
Median (dollars)	682	682	729	665	667
Not mortgaged	7 173	7 173	2 934	383	383
Less than \$100	542	542	185	62	62
\$100 to \$199	4 066	4 066	1 816	169	169
\$200 to \$299	1 956	1 956	746	131	131
\$300 to \$399	400	400	103	13	13
\$400 to \$499	131	131	48	—	—
\$500 or more	78	78	36	8	8
Median (dollars)	176	176	173	178	178
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	5 864	5 864	2 256	308	308
Less than 20 percent	2 187	2 187	832	143	143
20 to 24 percent	486	486	149	14	14
25 to 29 percent	449	449	137	7	7
30 to 34 percent	382	382	125	14	14
35 percent or more	2 269	2 269	976	123	123
Not computed	91	91	37	7	7
Median	27.4	27.4	29.7	22.7	22.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 514	5 514	2 535	431	431
Less than 20 percent	2 840	2 840	1 161	293	293
20 to 24 percent	675	675	286	50	50
25 to 29 percent	720	720	339	46	46
30 to 34 percent	525	525	331	22	22
35 percent or more	745	745	418	20	20
Not computed	9	9	—	—	—
Median	19.4	19.4	21.9	16.2	16.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 406	5 406	2 679	385	385
Less than 20 percent	3 082	3 082	1 303	170	170
20 to 24 percent	1 120	1 120	631	132	132
25 to 29 percent	737	737	489	51	51
30 to 34 percent	309	309	161	24	24
35 percent or more	158	158	95	8	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.3	18.3	20.3	20.9	20.9
\$50,000 or more	6 396	6 396	3 305	385	377
Less than 20 percent	5 048	5 048	2 653	292	284
20 to 24 percent	899	899	444	61	61
25 to 29 percent	342	342	164	24	24
30 to 34 percent	65	65	17	8	8
35 percent or more	33	33	18	—	—
Not computed	9	9	9	—	—
Median	13.9	13.9	14.1	15.3	15.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 547	17 547	10 864	716	716
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	79	79	46	—	—
\$100 to \$199	874	874	392	30	30
\$200 to \$299	1 554	1 554	744	80	80
\$300 to \$399	4 237	4 237	2 732	183	183
\$400 to \$499	4 999	4 999	3 270	187	187
\$500 to \$599	2 252	2 252	1 396	116	116
\$600 to \$749	1 793	1 793	1 194	51	51
\$750 to \$999	985	985	760	37	37
\$1,000 or more	256	256	180	7	7
No cash rent	518	518	150	25	25
Median (dollars)	433	433	441	421	421
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	4 542	4 542	2 546	217	217
Less than 20 percent	86	86	61	—	—
20 to 24 percent	137	137	75	—	—
25 to 29 percent	253	253	129	8	8
30 to 34 percent	315	315	149	7	7
35 percent or more	3 471	3 471	2 032	181	181
Not computed	280	280	100	21	21
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 150	5 150	3 302	138	138
Less than 20 percent	248	248	107	15	15
20 to 24 percent	452	452	262	29	29
25 to 29 percent	911	911	621	28	28
30 to 34 percent	877	877	652	18	18
35 percent or more	2 523	2 523	1 623	42	42
Not computed	139	139	37	6	6
Median	35.1	35.1	34.9	28.9	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 676	4 676	2 907	262	262
Less than 20 percent	1 782	1 782	1 021	135	135
20 to 24 percent	1 208	1 208	773	50	50
25 to 29 percent	679	679	472	41	41
30 to 34 percent	467	467	308	23	23
35 percent or more	389	389	287	—	—
Not computed	151	151	46	13	13
Median	22.0	22.0	22.6	19.5	19.5
\$35,000 or more	3 179	3 179	2 109	99	99
Less than 20 percent	2 615	2 615	1 718	86	86
20 to 24 percent	351	351	258	13	13
25 to 29 percent	98	98	80	—	—
30 to 34 percent	25	25	12	—	—
35 percent or more	20	20	20	—	—
Not computed	70	70	21	—	—
Median	14.3	14.3	14.9	12.9	12.9

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Redding, CA MSA -----	147 036	14.0	60 552	14.3	REDDING CITY, SHASTA COUNTY—Con.				
SHASTA COUNTY					Tract 112 (pt.) -----	4 806	16.1	1 924	16.0
Total -----	147 036	14.0	60 552	14.3	Tract 113 -----	5 235	11.1	2 004	11.7
Redding city -----	66 462	14.0	27 238	14.3	Tract 114 (pt.) -----	6 013	13.9	2 151	14.3
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN SHASTA COUNTY					Tract 115 (pt.) -----	603	13.1	218	14.2
Tract 103 -----	4 116	14.7	1 660	14.7	Tract 116 (pt.) -----	722	14.1	281	14.9
Tract 106 -----	7 547	13.7	3 011	14.4	Tract 117 (pt.) -----	211	14.7	86	16.3
Tract 107 -----	9 033	12.2	4 267	11.8	Tract 119 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 108 -----	8 925	13.9	3 727	14.4	Tract 123 (pt.) -----	11	27.3	4	25.0
Tract 109 -----	3 821	15.4	1 565	15.4	REMAINDER OF SHASTA COUNTY				
Tract 110 -----	6 054	14.8	2 333	15.3	Tract 103 (pt.) -----	7	—	4	25.0
Tract 111 -----	2 178	15.1	778	15.8	Tract 106 (pt.) -----	1 431	14.7	556	15.3
Tract 112 -----	4 829	16.1	1 933	16.0	Tract 107 (pt.) -----	196	16.3	100	14.0
Tract 114 -----	6 626	13.3	2 362	13.7	Tract 108 (pt.) -----	2 301	12.7	838	13.5
Tract 115 -----	5 341	13.4	2 147	13.8	Tract 109 (pt.) -----	178	15.2	82	13.4
Tract 116 -----	3 450	15.0	1 430	14.5	Tract 110 (pt.) -----	1 467	16.0	522	14.4
Tract 117 -----	7 685	14.7	2 974	14.4	Tract 111 (pt.) -----	27	18.5	9	18.2
Tract 119 -----	4 198	12.2	1 503	12.0	Tract 112 (pt.) -----	23	8.7	9	11.1
Tract 123 -----	11 063	13.3	4 173	13.2	Tract 114 (pt.) -----	613	7.0	211	8.1
REDDING CITY, SHASTA COUNTY					Tract 115 (pt.) -----	4 738	13.5	1 929	13.7
Tract 101 -----	2 262	10.5	814	14.7	Tract 116 (pt.) -----	2 728	15.2	1 149	14.4
Tract 102 -----	2 120	15.7	1 162	15.4	Tract 117 (pt.) -----	7 474	14.7	2 888	14.4
Tract 103 (pt.) -----	4 109	14.8	1 656	14.7	Tract 118 -----	6 979	14.4	2 815	15.1
Tract 104 -----	4 386	16.8	1 580	15.9	Tract 119 (pt.) -----	4 198	12.2	1 503	12.0
Tract 105 -----	4 026	15.1	1 786	15.7	Tract 120 -----	4 732	15.3	1 795	15.0
Tract 106 (pt.) -----	6 116	13.5	2 455	14.2	Tract 121 -----	4 702	13.9	1 940	14.8
Tract 107 (pt.) -----	8 837	12.1	4 167	11.8	Tract 122 -----	4 436	13.9	1 737	13.6
Tract 108 (pt.) -----	6 624	14.3	2 889	14.6	Tract 123 (pt.) -----	11 052	13.3	4 169	13.1
Tract 109 (pt.) -----	3 643	15.4	1 483	15.5	Tract 124 -----	3 720	15.1	1 592	13.8
Tract 110 (pt.) -----	4 587	14.4	1 811	15.6	Tract 125 -----	1 709	10.8	1 151	12.0
Tract 111 (pt.) -----	2 151	15.0	767	15.8	Tract 126 -----	9 707	14.0	4 676	16.0
					Tract 127 -----	8 156	14.3	3 636	14.4
					Tract 128.97 -----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 128.98 -----	—	—	1	—



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Other languages (part)	
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoa—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesia ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesia, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units,

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—California

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.3	1.9	1.1	0.7
Place of birth.....	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.5	2.2	0.9	0.7
Household type.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4
Employment status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.4
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 41	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1949	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1981
<input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 01 <input type="radio"/> 02 <input type="radio"/> 03	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 01 <input type="radio"/> 02	<input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 01 <input type="radio"/> 02 <input type="radio"/> 03	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 01 <input type="radio"/> 02
<input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 12	<input type="radio"/> 98 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11	<input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12	<input type="radio"/> 98 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11
<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21	<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21	<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21	<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21
<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 31	<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 31	<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 31	<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 31
<input type="radio"/> 40 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 41	<input type="radio"/> 40 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 41	<input type="radio"/> 40 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 41	<input type="radio"/> 40 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 41
<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 51	<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 51	<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 51	<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 51
<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 61	<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 61	<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 61	<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 61
<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 71	<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 71	<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 71	<input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 71
<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81	<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81	<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81	<input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81
<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 91	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 91	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 91	<input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 91

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									

PERSON 7

Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter 	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) 	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) 	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
- ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ☐ A building with 2 apartments
- ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
- ☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room
- ☐ 2 rooms
- ☐ 3 rooms
- ☐ 4 rooms
- ☐ 5 rooms
- ☐ 6 rooms
- ☐ 7 rooms
- ☐ 8 rooms
- ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
- ☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
- ☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
- ☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
- ☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
- ☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
- ☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
- ☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
- ☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
- ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
- ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
- ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
- ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
- ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
- ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
- ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
- ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
- ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
- ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
- ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
- ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
- ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
- ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
- ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
- ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
- ☐ \$80 to \$99
- ☐ \$100 to \$124
- ☐ \$125 to \$149
- ☐ \$150 to \$174
- ☐ \$175 to \$199
- ☐ \$200 to \$224
- ☐ \$225 to \$249
- ☐ \$250 to \$274
- ☐ \$275 to \$299
- ☐ \$300 to \$324
- ☐ \$325 to \$349
- ☐ \$350 to \$374
- ☐ \$375 to \$399
- ☐ \$400 to \$424
- ☐ \$425 to \$449
- ☐ \$450 to \$474
- ☐ \$475 to \$499
- ☐ \$500 to \$524
- ☐ \$525 to \$549
- ☐ \$550 to \$599
- ☐ \$600 to \$649
- ☐ \$650 to \$699
- ☐ \$700 to \$749
- ☐ \$750 to \$999
- ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit
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<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
●
0

9
8
7
●
5
4
3
2
1
0

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes
☐ No \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



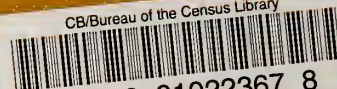
APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





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